

The Morning Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 16.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1835.

PRICE 7d.

ON SALE.—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.
Shares in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now dividing profits.
Shares in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. &c.
Likewise United States' Stocks and Bank Shares, that are now paying a dividend of 5 per Cent.

GREAT WESTERN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Capital £200,000.—In 10,000 Shares of £20. each.—Deposit, £2.
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank.
Applications for Shares may be addressed to J. S. Massett, Esq., 4, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, or to Messrs. Lacy and Bridges, Solicitors, 19, Kings Arms Yard, Coleman Street.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Valuable CULM COLLIERY, held under leases for terms of sufficient duration; with the stock, plants, &c. The Colliery is open, and in full work, and is most advantageously situated, having the means of transit at a cheap rate, to one of the first ports in South Wales.
For particulars, apply to Messrs. W. Brough and Son, Mineral Surveyors, &c. South. If by letter to be post paid.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

THE Directors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway hereby give Notice that on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at their office in Newgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, they will dispose, by Public Tender, of SIX HUNDRED QUARTER SHARES in that undertaking, being the Surplus remaining in their hands after setting apart 3000 quarter shares for the existing shareholders.
The minimum price at which these quarter shares will be sold having been fixed at 25s. for each, the highest Tender at or above 25s. per quarter share will be accepted. The terms of payment are stated below.
(Signed) JOHN ADAMSON, Clerk to the Company.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 10, 1835.

25. Deposit on each quarter share in cash, on or before 8th December, 1835.
 26. On the 1st Tuesday in February, 1836.
 27. On the 1st Tuesday in June, 1836.
 28. On the 1st Tuesday in August, 1836.
 29. On the 1st Tuesday in October, 1836.
 30. On the 1st Tuesday in January, 1837.
- Such payments to be made to Robert Boyd, Esq., the Treasurer.

To be Let on a Lease, for a Term not exceeding 24 Years,

A VALUABLE MINING FIELD, situate NEAR WOLSHINGHAM, County of Durham, known by the name of Sunnyside. The prospect for the Lessee is rendered flattering, on account of good levels being driven to the several veins unexplored by the late Company.
For further Particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Hudgill, in Teesdale; or Mr. Jonathan Wooler, of Wolshingham.

SOUTHEAST AND HOLE HAVEN RAILWAY has been expressly formed with the view of continuing the line of the London and Blackwall Railway as an inlet into the metropolis, through Barking, Dagenham, Rainham, Purfleet, Grays, to Hole Haven and Southend, with branches to Ilford, Romford, Tilbury Fort, Mucking, and Leigh, and other trading places on the line of road.

The objects of this railway are not founded upon speculation, but upon the intercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line of road, and no doubt can be entertained, from the light expense it can be made for, and the revenue that will be derived from it, that this railroad is superior in point of profit to many, and at the same time inferior to none, which facts must establish its claim to the public's attention; in short, it must necessarily be inferred to have done so already, from the very great and unprecedented demand for shares, from parties capable of forming a true estimate of the merits of the undertaking, which must be apparent, when it is considered that Southend will be favoured with a safe and quick intercourse with the metropolis, and that it will then have an opportunity of competing with other watering places, which, from its bad landing place heretofore, has not consequently met with that encouragement which its near approximation to the metropolis might warrant.

The journey to Southend will be performed in an hour; thus people can be in their business and with their family without inconvenience, and the merchant, farmer, and market gardener can transmit their commodities and perishable articles with despatch and safety.

As soon as the survey and estimates are complete, a prospectus will be issued, with all particulars, and in the meantime applications for shares of £50. each may be made to James Lambert, Esq., Barking; and Thomas Browne, Esq., 13, Rood Lane, London.

Railway Offices, 13, Rood Lane. GEORGE COLE, Sec.

VALUABLE IRON AND COAL WORKS.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, one of the best arranged and most extensive Properties of this description in the Principality. The character and quality of the iron has been established for the last thirty years, and every facility exists for rendering this property to be (at the least) equal in every respect to any of a similar character in the kingdom. As no information will be given but to principals, (whose application must be free of postage, and who can command a large capital), it is particularly requested that no others will apply.

Address to J. M. Buckland, Court Herbert, Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales.

EAST WHEEL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the above Company, that the Directors have called for a further instalment of ONE POUND per share, and they are accordingly requested to pay the same to Messrs. Vere, Sagar, and Co., No. 77, Lombard-street, on or before Thursday, the 14th of January next, and to bring their receipts and certificates to the office of the Company, 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, that the payment may be certified thereon. All shares on which the above instalment is not paid within one calendar month after the time specified, will be liable to be forfeited, conformably to the conditions indorsed on the scrip certificates.

By order of the Directors, H. THOMAS, Sec.
1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Dec. 4, 1835.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY, (with branches to the East and West India Docks), and STEAM NAVIGATION DEPOT COMPANY, Capital 600,000l., in 12,000 Shares of 50l. each.—Deposit 3l. per share.

DIRECTORS.
EDMUND CALVERT, Esq.
CRAWFORD DAVISON, Esq.
WM. EDMOND FRERES, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Esq.
FREDERICK MANGLES, Esq.
CHARLES E. MANGLES, Esq.
JOHN NEBBITT, Esq.
WM. ROUTE, Esq.
EDWARD STEWART, Esq.
JOHN THACKERS, Esq.
JOSEPH A. WILLIAMS, Esq.
FRANCIS WILSON, Esq.
JAMES YOUNG, Esq.

With power to add to their number.
Treasurer—HENRY KINGSCOTE, Esq.
Engineer—GEORGE STEPHENSON, Esq.
Surveyors—PHILIP HARDWICK, Esq., R. L. JONES, Esq., and J. S. HAMMOCK, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. L. and S. FRANKS and Co., and Mr. T. BROWN.

The Subscribers are requested to exchange the Bankers' Receipts for Certificates, and to sign the parliamentary contract forthwith, at the Office of the Company, 14, Bishopsgate-street Within.

By order of the Board, C. H. WINFIELD, Sec.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

THE HOLDERS of SHARES in this COMPANY are reminded that the THIRD INSTALLMENT of ONE POUND per Share became due on the 1st instant, payable at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s, and that unless the same be paid within Fifteen Days from that date, the Shares will be sold agreeably to the conditions of the Certificates.

H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sec.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

THE Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, give notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share is hereby made, and they request that the same may be paid to the bankers of the Company, Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, on or before the 10th of January next, when the present scrip receipts will be exchanged by the Bankers.

By order of the Directors, L. H. WILLIAMS.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE Company of Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company hereby give notice, that they have made a call of 2s. per Centum on the Capital Stock of the above Company; and the Stockholders are hereby required to pay the same on or before Saturday, the 10th day of January next, to the account of the said Company, either to Messrs. Williams, Besant, and Co., Bankers, Brixton Lane, London; or to Messrs. Wright and Co., Bankers, Covent Garden, London.

By Order of the Directors, WILLIAM AGGAS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.—Capital £500,000, in Shares of £50. each, with power to increase it to £1,000,000. Deposit £5. per Share

DIRECTORS.
G. F. Angus, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
John Hull, Esq.
James Hyde, Esq.
Henry Kingscote, Esq.
John Pirie, Esq., Alderman
John Rundle, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Smith, Esq.
James Riddell Todd, Esq.
Henry Wymouth, Esq.

Auditors.—D. T. Johnson, Esq.; W. U. Sims, Esq.
Bankers.—Messrs. Ladbroke and Co.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bartlett and Biddome.
Samuel Stephens, Esq., Colonial Manager.
Edward Hill, Esq., Secretary pro tem.

The Legislature having passed an Act "To empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province, or Provinces, and to provide for the Colonization and Government thereof," a number of Gentlemen have been induced, from the valuable privileges which this bill confers upon the proposed colony, the central and important locality assigned as its territory, the salubrity of its climate, and the richness of its soil, to form a Joint Stock Company, for the purchase and improvement of land, laying out farms, building wharves and warehouses, establishing a whale and seal fishery, and such other purposes as may appear desirable, consequently 15,770 acres have been purchased of the Commissioners under the Colonization Act, and an additional contract for 20,000 more entered into. These purchases give the Company the right of leasing 500,000 acres of land for pasturage at less than one farthing per acre.

A number of shares have already been disposed of, and persons wishing to become subscribers, may apply to the bankers, Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., Bank Buildings, the Solicitors, Messrs. Bartlett and Biddome, 27, Nicholas-lane; and the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 19, Bishopsgate-street-within, where prospectuses and other information may be obtained.—October 9.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—By order of the Colonization Commissioners for His Majesty's Province of South Australia.—Notice is hereby given, that the provisions of the Act of Parliament having been complied with, by the disposal of land orders to the amount of £35,000, upon which the purchasers have paid a deposit of £25 per cent., and by the investment in government securities of the sum of £20,000, the 21st day of December next is fixed for payment of the balance or remainder of the purchase-money on the land orders so disposed of, and purchasers are required by the Commissioners to pay the remainder of their purchase-money, on or before that day, to Messrs. Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, Messrs. Keadle and Co., 21, Lombard-street; Messrs. Wright and Co., 5, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden; or to Messrs. Cox and Biddulph, 13, Charing-cross, (bankers to the Trustees).
By the conditions of sale, if for any reason such balance be omitted to be paid within three days after the time so fixed, the deposits already paid will be absolutely forfeited.
By order of the Board, ROWLAND HILL, Sec.
Adelphi-terrace, Nov. 20, 1835.

A TREATISE ON ISOMETRICAL DRAWING, as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans, Picturesque Delineations of Ornamental Grounds, Perspective Views and Working Plans of Buildings and Machinery, and to general purposes of Civil Engineering, with Details of Improved Methods of preserving Plans and Records of Subterranean Operations in Mining Districts, by T. SOPWITH, Land and Mine Surveyor, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. With Thirty-four Copper-plate Engravings. Price 10s.

"We strongly recommend Mr. Sopwith's book, as by far the best, and, indeed, the only complete work that has yet appeared on the subject. Every mode of the application of Isometrical Drawing is beautifully illustrated by engravings."
Architectural Magazine.
"The proprietors and conductors of mines, and all under them, would do well to study the whole of these sections attentively. The author's suggestions are all of a very sensible and practical character; accompanied with every necessary instruction for carrying them into complete effect."
Mechanics' Magazine.
"We cannot but recommend this book most strongly both to gardeners and land surveyors. To land and mine surveyors it is indeed indispensable, nothing of equal importance having appeared since Mr. Horner published his Improved Method of Land Surveying, in 1810."
Gardener's Magazine.

1. GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS of Mines in Alston Moor and Teesdale, with Letter-press Descriptions; three large copper-plates, coloured, 10s. 6d.
2. AN ACCOUNT OF THE MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Wearside, and Teesdale, &c. 6d.
3. PROJECTING and PARALLEL RULERS for Isometrical and other Modes of Projection, 2s. 6d.
4. AN ACCOUNT OF THE MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Wearside, and Teesdale, in Cumberland and Durham, comprising Descriptive Sketches of the Scenery, Antiquities, Geology, and Mining operations, in the upper dales of the River Tyne, Wear, and Tees, 12mo., price 4s. 6d.

Published by J. WEALE, Architectural Library, No. 59, High Holborn.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of December next, no Applications for Shares in this undertaking will be received, except from owners or occupiers of property along the line.
By order of the Committee, J. C. ROBERTSON, Sec.
Office, 18, Austin Friars, November 26, 1835.

THAMES HAVEN RAILWAY, from London by the Eastern Counties Railway to Romford, and thence by Hornchurch, Uppminster, Ockendon, Orsett, and Orndon, to Shell Haven, about midway between Tilbury Port and South end, in Essex, with a Tide Dock at Shell Haven.

Capital £450,000, in 9,000 shares of £50 each.—Deposit £2. 10s. per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
Robert Child, Esq.
Thomas Huxley, Esq.
James Samuelson, Esq.
Donald Mac Lean, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Alfred Pearson, Esq.
George Pemberton, Esq.
Edward Vaux, Esq.
Thomas Wood, Esq., Alderman.

With power to add to their number.
BANKERS.
London—Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills and Co.,
Romford—Messrs. Johnson and Co.

Counsel for the Bill—Mr. Sergeant Merewether.
Solicitors—Messrs. Vaux and Fennell.
Engineers—Alfred Giles, Esq., Bewick Blackburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Henry Amsinck, Esq.
A direct communication between the metropolis and the entrance of the Thames, where a safe and commodious tide dock, accessible at all times of tide, may be constructed for steam vessels, whether bound to foreign ports, coastwise, or to the watering-places on the opposite shores of the coast of Kent, with a landing place for fish, at an hour's distance from the market of London, is a desideratum attainable only by means of a railway. From a careful survey it has been ascertained that Shell Haven (proposed to be called Thames Haven) offers such a situation, with a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, and presenting advantages for the construction of docks not to be found in any other part of the river. As the inclinations of the railway will be peculiarly favourable, it has been calculated that costs may be brought into London at a considerable diminution of the present prices.

It is proposed that the Company should avail themselves of the Eastern Counties Railway as far as Romford, from thence the Thames Haven Railway will proceed through a rich and highly cultivated country, within an easy distance of Southend, and the fertile hundred of Rochford to its terminus, but no change of conveyance will be requisite from London to Shell Haven.
Although the extent of the probable income cannot be stated with accuracy, the basis of the calculation is sufficient to justify the conclusion that it will be large and liberal, as will be seen by considering that the returns will be derived,—
1. From the conveyance of passengers to and from all parts of the line, exclusive of steam-boat passengers.
2. From the conveyance of goods and parcels.
3. From the conveyance of agricultural supplies, meat, and generally the produce of the country, in all the varieties required by the great market of London, and of the supplies required in return.
4. From the conveyance of fish to the London market.
5. From the conveyance of passengers to and from steam-boats, a distance of 26 miles by land, in little more than 1 hour, at a moderate charge; the distance by water being 45 miles.

And, eventually, from the carriage of coals, particularly for the consumption of the metropolis.

The annual number of passengers to and passing Gravesend by steam vessels has been calculated at 1,750,000, of whom about one-half proceed below Gravesend; this calculation is entirely exclusive of the Scotch, Irish, and foreign boats, and it may be fairly considered that the advantages which this station will offer of perfect security, under any weather, and at any period of the tide, as well as the facilities of landing their passengers and goods, will be speedily appreciated, and consequently may reasonably be contemplated as a source of great revenue to the undertaking.

A railway, as projected from Herne Bay by Canterbury to Dover, would complete the chain of communication by steam power between London and those places by a direct route, and when completed cannot but add materially to the use of the Thames Haven Railway.

It is intended to make application to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation in the ensuing session, the requisite notices having been given, and the plan, section, and book of reference lodged with the proper authorities. The Provisional Committee will now proceed forthwith in the appropriation of shares.

All measures deemed necessary or paratory and previous to the passing of the act will be conducted by the Provisional Committee, who are to have the control and disposition of the fund constituted by the deposits.

Applications for shares by letter, post paid to be made to Messrs. Vaux and Fennell, solicitors, 28, Bedford-row; or to the Secretary, at the office, where plans and particulars may be obtained.
Thames Haven Railway Office, 24, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street.

MEMORIAL OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

AT A GENERAL MEETING of the PROMOTERS of a MEMORIAL of LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE, holden at Pearce's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

LORD BOSCAWEN ROSE in the Chair.
A Report of the proceedings having been presented by the Committee appointed on the 5th of October last,

IT WAS RESOLVED:
1st. That the Report of the Committee be received and printed.
2nd. That in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, a sum not exceeding £1,500 out of the general Subscription, be appropriated to the erection of a MONUMENT on CAERNARVA, to the Memory of the late lamented LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

3rd. That the residue of the general Subscription shall be applied, together with the Subscriptions reserved for that purpose, to the establishment of a CHARITABLE FUND, to be called the DUNSTANVILLE FUND.
4th. That the Committee shall be empowered to decide on the respective merits of the designs submitted to them; and shall, on a future day, convene a General Meeting of Subscribers, to whom they shall recommend the design approved of by them for adoption, and that they shall further be empowered to take such steps with regard to the Dunstanville Fund as they may deem calculated to render it a permanent benefit to the County.

5th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. W. M. Tweedy, and to the Rev. Geo. Cornish, for their valuable services.

6th. That these Resolutions be advertised in the County papers, and in the Morning Journal.

7th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord BOSCAWEN, for his able and obliging conduct in the Chair.

Subscriptions will be received by all the Bankers in the County, and by the Members of the Committee, and by Messrs. Praeds & Co. Bankers, London.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MEMORIAL OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Davies Gilbert	100	0	Rev. Canon Rogers (for the Dunstanville fund)	150	0
Lord Boscawen	50	0	Rev. George Cornish	1	0
Edward Collins	50	0	E. W. Pendarves	50	0
J. Hearle Tremayne	50	0	Wm. Pearce	5	0
J. T. Coryton	50	0	C. Carleton, M.D.	10	0
Rev. George Trevelyan	25	0	C. J. W. Ellis	10	0
K. and R. Davey	50	0	Rev. William Trevelyan	10	0
Benjamin Sampson	50	0	Doleath Adventurers (one third for the Dunst. fund)	100	0
Benjamin Sampson, jun.	5	0	William Tweedy (for the Dunstanville fund)	50	0
Edward Rodd, D.D.	10	0	Rev. H. Rogers (for the Dunstanville fund)	10	0
W. Reynolds	25	0	Lady Basset	10	0
W. M. Tweedy	10	0	G. C. and R. W. Fox	100	0
J. B. Praed	50	0	Capt. F. Rogers, R. N.	15	0
W. T. Praed	25	0	L. C. Daubus	25	0
Sir C. Lemon, Bart.	100	0	John Vivian, Pencalnic	10	0
H. English, editor of the Mining Review and Mining Journal	5	0	Humphry Williams	30	0
Ditto (for the Dunstanville fund)	10	0	Miners Bank, Camborne	10	0
W. Paul, jun.	10	0	Collan Harvey	50	0
J. Williams, jun., and Brothers, con. third for the Dunstanville fund	100	0	James Harvey	5	0
Rev. T. Pascoe	5	0	Richard Harvey	5	0
Rev. C. W. Woodley	5	0	Edward St. Aubyn	5	0
Rev. J. Molesworth	10	0	J. P. Magor	10	0
J. S. Enys	25	0	J. T. Austen	50	0
Wm. Paul	10	0	Jos. Reynolds	5	0
Wm. Rashleigh	10	0	Rev. F. Jenkins (for the Dunstanville fund)	2	0
Sir John St. Aubyn	100	0	John Baynard	50	0
John Boscawen	5	0	Rev. R. Lampen	1	0
Wm. Warren	5	0	W. Petherick, Dolomith	5	0
F. Hearle Rodd	50	0	John Jeffry, ditto	5	0
Geo. Kinderley	5	0	George Pryce, ditto	5	0
Rev. C. V. Le Grice	10	0	E. Tippet, ditto	5	0
Capt. Collins, R. N.	50	0	C. Rule, ditto	5	0
Edw. Shearm	10	0	Rev. James Blencowe	10	0
Rev. Walter Gee	10	0	Frederick Hill	5	0
T. J. Agar Robartes	50	0	John Williams, Penryn	1	0
Rev. C. Glynn	5	0	Rev. Charles Grylls	1	0
John Buller	100	0	William Burgess	1	0
Rev. B. G. Grylls, jun.	5	0	Rev. Thomas Robyns, Maydown	5	0
Rev. H. T. Dyke	5	0	Rev. Frederick Webber (for the Dunstanville fund)	5	0
Henry Denton	5	0			

TO ZINC MANUFACTURERS AND SILVER REFINERS.

THE PARYS MINE COMPANY having recently opened a mine on Parys Mountain, producing an ore consisting of sulphate of copper, zinc, and lead, with but a small portion of unmetallized earth, the lead containing a small portion of silver, are desirous of selling the same on bank for shipment, to be smelted elsewhere; or to contract for separating these metals upon the mine, where there are kilns and furnaces suitable for the operation, or pits for precipitating the metal if that be deemed best; together with buildings where furnaces may be erected for zinc retorts. The sulphate of lead being insoluble in water, may be smelted for its lead and silver.
Apply to Mr. Pritchard, Parys Mine, Anlweh, Anglesey.—Nov. 24, 1835.

UNION GOLD MINING COMPANY.

AT A Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at their Office in Philadelphia, on the 7th of October last, it was resolved that a further call of Five Dollars per share be made upon the holders of the said shares in the United States, and 12. 5s. 6d. sterling per share upon the holders of the said shares in England, payable on or before the 1st day of January, 1836; and that notice thereof be given to the shareholders at least thirty days anterior to the said 1st of January.—Notice therefore is hereby given, that such call of 12. 5s. 6d. per share is required to be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street, London, between the hours of Eleven and Two, on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of January next. Holders of Scrip Shares are requested to leave them one day, to have the said payment inscribed thereon.
Office of the Union Gold Mining Company, DICKSON and BELL, Agents.
13, Lombard-street, Dec. 4, 1835.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.

THE period having expired, upon which the Fourth Instalment of Ten shillings per Share became payable, notice is hereby given that such scrip Shares, on which the said Instalment shall remain unpaid, Ten days from this date, will be positively forfeited.
JOHN GRANT, Secretary.
7, Tokenhouse Yard, 11th December, 1835.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scrip Holders will be held at the Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at One o'clock precisely, on special affairs.
W. M. MIDWINTER, Sec.
13, Lombard-street Chambers, Clement's-lane, Dec. 7, 1835.

PENOLLS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.

THE Directors of the Penolls Gold Mining Association hereby give notice, that all shares on which the second instalment of ten shillings per share (and which became due on the 25th of September last) is not paid on or before Tuesday, the 15th of December inst., will become liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors, G. MORGAN, Sec.

THE HIBERNIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Hibernian Joint Stock Company, held in Dublin, on the 7th inst. a DIVIDEND of 2s. per cent. was declared on the deposit called for in the last half-year, ending the 31st of October. Notice is therefore given, that the transfer books are closed until the 31st instant; and after which date the said dividend will be payable to the proprietors of the Company's English Stock, at our offices.
H. and J. JOHNSTON and Co. Agents.
13, Bush Lane, Cannon-street, London, November 28, 1835.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Capital, £100,000, in 5,000 Shares of £20 each.—Ten per cent. to be paid on the allotment of the shares, and 10 per cent. further call on making the contracts for the first two ships. The first line of steam ships to run between London and New York.
Chairman—ISAAC SOLLY, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Col. Aspinwall, American Consul-General.
Joseph Allen, Esq.
John R. Atkins, Esq.
Henry Bainbridge, Esq.
Charles Knolly, Esq.
William Hodge, Esq.
William R. Hodges, Esq.
Capt. Thomas Larkins.
George William Lee, Esq.
Richard Price, Esq.
Captain George Probyn.
William Solly, Esq.
Judson Smith, Esq., Ship's Husband.
(Agent of the Union Line of New York Packets).
Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., London; Messrs. Atkins and Son, Portsmouth.
Auditors—Wm. Glover, Esq.; Henry John Becker, Esq.
Standing Counsel—Sir Frederic Pollock, M.P., &c.
Solicitor—John Henry Pollock, Esq.
John Lindgren, Esq., Agent at Portsmouth.
Application for Prospectuses and Shares to be made to Messrs. Prescott, Grote and Co. Bankers, 52, Threadneedle-street; to John H. Pollock, Esq., Solicitor, 5, Beaulieu-street; or to Judson Smith, Esq., New York Passenger Office, 4, Fenchurch-street.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given, that an application for Shares in the above Company will be received after the 15th inst.

GRAND SURREY DOCK, CANAL, and JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—The holders of Bankers' Receipts may, from and after this day, receive their SCRIP CERTIFICATES, on application at the Company's Offices, between the hours of 11 and 4.

THAMES HAVEN RAILWAY, from London by the Eastern Counties Railway to Romford, and thence by Hornchurch, Upminster, Ockendon, Orsett, and Hornchurch, to Shell Haven, about midway between Tilbury Fort and Southend, in Essex, with a Tide Dock at Shell Haven.

Capital £500,000. In 9,000 Shares of 50s. each.—Deposits 21. 10s. per Share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Robert Child, Esq., Alfred Pearson, Esq.
Thomas Havelock, Esq., George Pemberton, Esq., F.R.S.
James Samuarez Jephson, Esq., Samuel Pett, Esq.
Donald Mac Lean, Esq., M.P., Edward Vaux, Esq.
John Martin, Esq., Thomas Wood, Esq., Alderman

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Glynn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co.

Romford—Messrs. Johnson and Co.

Counsel for the Bill—Mr. Sergeant Merewether.

Solicitors—Messrs. Vaux and Fennell.

Engineers—Alfred Giles, Esq.; Berwick Blackburn, Esq.

The requisite notices having been given for an act of incorporation in the ensuing session of Parliament, and the plan, section, and book of reference lodged with the proper authorities, the Provisional Committee are proceeding in the appropriation of shares. Applications for the remaining shares to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Vaux and Fennell, Solicitors, 72, Bedford-row; or to the Secretary, at the office, where plans and particulars may be obtained.

HENRY AMSINCK, Secretary.

Thames Haven Railway Office, 34, Abchurch-lane.

EQUITABLE DISCOUNT SOCIETY, established pursuant to Act of Parliament, 3d and 4th Wm. IV., c. 98. Office, (pro. tem.) 37, Great Marlborough street, Regent-street.

Capital £100,000, with power of increase to a million, in £100 Shares.

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BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank, 9, Waterloo-place. Notice is hereby given, that (one moiety of the shares being already allotted and taken) so soon as three-fourths shall be subscribed for, the books will be closed to the public, and the remaining shares allotted among the original subscribers.

The Provisional Directors taking into consideration the period of the year, have postponed the payment of the first instalment until the following month, to be due on the 1st proximo, substituting a present deposit of £1 per share. No risk is incurred by subscribers beyond one-fourth of their actual payments, re-endorsement of bills being expressly prohibited, and a loan of 25 per cent. dissolving the Society.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made, and the deposits paid, at the office forthwith, between the hours of 10 and 4.

HENRY C. WINGFIELD, Sec.

DISCOVERY OF REPTILES EMBEDDED IN COAL, STONE, &c.

In turning over the pages of the *Philosophical Magazine*, our attention was arrested by an account formally stated, duly signed, and attested, of the discovery of a snake, or adder, found in a block of coal. We insert it, together with an extract from a modern and deservedly popular work:—

"We, WILLIAM MILLS and JOHN FISHER, both of the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, do hereby certify and declare, that a few years ago, in working in a certain coal pit belonging to the Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward, at what is called the Pieces, in the parish of Tipton aforesaid, and on clearing or breaking the stratum of coal, called the stone coal, which is about 4 feet thick, and in that situation lies about 50 yards from the earth's surface, we discovered a living reptile of the snake or adder kind, lying coiled up, imbedded in a small hollow cell within the coal, which might be about 20 tons in weight. The reptile, when discovered, visibly moved, and soon after crept out of the hole, but did not live longer than ten minutes on being exposed to the air, when it naturally died, not having been at all hurt by the cleaving of the coal, whose thickness and solidity must have kept it before from all air. The hollow in which it lay was split or cloven in two by means of an iron wedge, and was then moist at the bottom, but had no visible water. It was nearly the size of a common tea-saucer, and the reptile was about 9 inches long, of a darkish ashy colour, and a little speckled. After it was dead it was thrown aside; and the large coal in which it lay being broken to pieces, was drawn up out of the pit, and disposed of in the usual way.

Phil. Mag., 1817.

"Many persons still doubt the fact of toads having been found alive in solid blocks of stone. I do not pretend to account for the circumstance, but it is too well authenticated to be now disputed. Some quarry men were carrying sand stone rocks near Caermarthen, South Wales, and, at different times, found three small toads alive in the solid rock. A gentleman in the neighbourhood saw the reptiles, and vouched for the fact. In further proof I may mention, that a frog was dug out alive from a stratum of stiff clay, near Tunbridge Wells, very recently; it was about 7 feet from the surface; the owner of the estate happening to be standing close to his workmen at the moment, and saw it dug out. It was carefully taken away, and he brought it to his house in Great Cumberland Street, London, where he showed it to many of his friends. It lived some weeks, but refused all food, and was at last killed by an accident."

Joan's Gleanings of Natural History.

TIN SMELTING.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sir,—Subjoined you will receive a curious extract from "Carew's Survey of Cornwall," first published in 1602, on the oldest staple commodity of the realm—the metal tin—and I annex in continuation, a few remarks, descriptive of the methods adopted in its smelting.

"But why seek we in corners for petty commodities, whereas the only mineral of Cornwall Tin openeth so large a field to the country's benefit? This is in working so pliant, for sight so fair, and in use so necessary, as thereby the inhabitants gain wealth, the merchants traffic, and the whole realm a reputation; and with such plenty thereof hath God stuffed the bowels of this little angle, that (as Astiages dreamed of his daughter) it overfloweth England, watereth Christendom, and is denied to a great part of the world besides. In travelling abroad, in tarrying at home, in eating and drinking, in doing aught of pleasure or necessity, tin, either in its own shape, or transferred into other fashions, is always requisite, always ready for our service. But I shall rather disgrace than endure it, by mine overweak commendation, and sooner sire myself than draw the fountain of its praises dry. Let this therefore suffice, that it cannot be of mean price, which hath found with it diamonds, amongst it gold, and in it silver." It would be presumptuous to attempt to add to the above fulsome eulogy beyond the expression of a hope that it may prove an inducement to the reader to peruse the following remarks descriptive of the smelting a metal at once "so pliant, so fair, and so necessary." Till comparatively recently, Cornwall furnished almost exclusively all that was produced in the world. Large quantities are, however, now raised in the East Indies, and imported into Europe; but a heavy duty, equal to a prohibition, prevents its consumption in England. The quantity now raised is about 6,000 blocks per quarter, or 24,000 per annum. Six blocks weighing about one ton. A considerable number of persons are employed in the various manipulations through which the tin ores are conducted previous to their being smelted: a very interesting and detailed account of which has been given by Mr. W. J. Henwood, in the fourth volume of the *Transactions of the Cornwall Geological Society*.

In the work from which the above extract is made, the author (Carew) mentions only one description of furnace, still known by the name of the blowing furnace; and describes the blowing houses as low buildings with thatched roofs, which, after being in use for some time, were burnt to the ground for the sake of the tin with which the thatch became impregnated, and this proceeding, strange as it may appear, was then considered profitable. In a blowing house, the blast furnaces are of the shape of two cones placed base to base, with the tops of the cones removed. Formerly they were about 7 feet high, but now the only two or three in use in the country are about 16 feet in height. The blast is supplied from cylinders worked by a water wheel, and at short but regular intervals some ore is supplied by the furnace man, together with a quantity of charcoal, which is the only fuel employed in this process. The melted metal, while the furnace is in action, is continually accumulating in a place at the bottom

prepared for its reception, and from this it is tapped into a float or settle adjoining, where it is deprived of its dross by a process of ebullition. It is then cast into blocks. It may be necessary to mention, that none but the best grain tin, which means tin derived from the stream works, where it is found in grains, is ever reduced by the blowing furnace; and even the making of grain tin by this method, from the great expense attendant on it, is now nearly supplanted by smelting in a reverberating furnace, in the same manner as the comparatively inferior or mine tin ore. This latter mentioned ore undergoes two processes in the reverberating furnace. By the first it is brought into a metallic state, though still too impure for the market. The fuel made use of is pit coal, and the flux mixed with the tin ore is the small kind of coal known by the name of culm. The oxygen of the ore combines with the carbonaceous matter, leaving the metal free; it is then tapped into a float adjoining the furnace, and from thence is ladled into moulds in the form of oblong slabs. The scoræ remaining in the furnace are then raked out; and to remove the particles of metallic tin with which it is impregnated, is afterwards stamped and conducted through the same manipulations as the tin stuff—the name given to undressed tin ore. The second process is very similar to the first, with this difference only—that the furnace in the first instance is supplied with ore, and in the second with the metallic slabs, the product of the first smelting. In this latter instance also, the heat required is not so great, nor the period of the metals remaining in the furnace so long. When melted it passes into the float, and after undergoing a process of ebullition similar to grain tin, is ladled out into iron moulds, which contain about 3½ cwt. each, known to all as blocks of tin. The author of a note in the work above alluded to informs us, that, by an ancient law of the Stannaries, any smelter convicted of making bad tin underwent the penalty of having two or three ladfuls of the melted metal poured down his throat; and he further adds, what indeed must be sufficiently obvious, that this would prove a most effectual remedy against any similar transgression on the part of that same offender for the future. It is needless for me to mention that the law, if it ever actually existed, is now obsolete.

Dec. 7, 1835.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

H. T.

COAL TRADE.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sir,—That your Correspondent, A. B., (between whom and myself some difference of opinion seems to exist with respect to the policy of his scheme for the formation of a public company for working the northern coal districts) is, to use his own words, "in no way connected with the trade," I will most readily admit; in fact, such a conclusion must be obvious from the tenor of his observations in his two letters already inserted in your useful and excellent Journal, of the 21st of November and the 5th of December last, and, if I may be allowed to trespass on your columns again, I should wish to make a few remarks on his last, as I was induced to do on his first letter. Your correspondent asks me, if I have "maturely considered the nature of a public company for the above objects," to which my answer is, I conceive his plan would be to open new pits to a much greater extent than private individuals are capable of doing, and perhaps purchase current going collieries, if individuals were to be found willing to dispose of them: at all events, I take it to be his intention to send more coal into the market than it is supplied with at present. Far from wishing, as A. B. evidently conceives I do, to "restrain a company in any useful operation," or to offer opposition to any "legitimate investment for capital," I would for a moment look to what I consider likely to be the results. I briefly alluded to the year 1833 in my last letter, as a slight proof of what the effect of an over-supply might be again, and let me ask A. B. if that effect would not be the same in 1836 or 1837 as it was then? May I also ask him, How many collieries have been abandoned at various times? and, though many new collieries have since been opened, how many speculations of that nature have experienced a total failure! how much capital has been sunk with, in many cases, little or no returns? and, though with something very like a sneer, A. B. does not deny that coals were sold at a price little above 14s. in what he euphematically denominates the "dog days," may I be allowed to ask him, in the last place, how many collieries out of the numbers working in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, during that year "paid their expenses?" Perfectly aware that in the flattering prospectuses of the present day, it is not the custom of their visionary projectors to allude to this side of the question, but that every scheme laid before the public, (whatever its pretensions may be) is denominated "an eligible investment for capital,"—"an excellent opportunity of realizing a handsome per centage," and "a lucrative" as well as "a safe speculation." It is doubtless perfectly feasible to sink shafts, and in the extensive districts of the north, with the present advanced stage of mining knowledge, finding coal at moderate depths, in particular situations, is reduced to a certainty; but the question naturally follows—is it not a speculation? is the coal so discovered likely to prove valuable? and if that is not the case, will the loss be less a loss because divided among many, if his company of proprietors find they cannot with good effects to themselves (to use his own words), "oppose opposition" and "resist oppression." It is doubtless a fine sounding term, and looks well on paper, to talk of "opposing opposition," but I imagine many will be found of my way of thinking, who will not deem it quite so practicable to carry the world before them, as "the individual in no way connected with the trade" seems to think. Allow me to extract, for A. B.'s information, the following remarks made by the Earl of Durham, on the first anniversary of a benefit society, established by him, in January, 1833, for the maintenance of its members in old age, sickness, or infirmity. Addressing the committee of management, he observes, that "the rate of wages depends on the price which is given by the public for the article worked. Now the price of coals is very low, so much so, that little or no profit is made by the coal owner. In many instances he actually loses, and pays the wages of his men out of his capital, not out of his profits. If any of these delegates tell you that the coal owner has been making great profits, out of which he could afford you a higher rate of wages, he has grossly deceived you. In no trade is there less regular profit and more steady and permanent expense. In fact, capital invested in the coal trade affords less interest than almost any other, with more hazard and more uncertainty. At the present moment (January, 1834) most collieries are conducted at no profit at all, and if this state of things continues, will have to be shut up." If it were likely to answer the purpose, A. B. must be aware that the present proprietors of mines could double their supply, and thus fulfil the ends that would be brought about by A. B.'s scheme; but they know better, they have had too bitter a lesson to learn of the ill effects of an over-supplied market, ever to risk making their mines again a loss instead of a profit, and if any examples are necessary, I would refer to the Stanhope and Tyne Railway Company. That company purchased current going collieries and opened new pits; and though it is notorious that railway shares are selling at prices far above their value, the shares in the Stanhope and Tyne are now upwards of 20 per cent. discount. I may also refer to the spirited undertaking of Messrs. Pemberton, at Monkwearmouth, the depth of whose colliery is upwards of 1600 feet: the expense of sinking such a shaft must preclude any large amount of profit, and a great doubt exists in the minds of many as to the quality of coal so worked, and at such immense depths. I am willing with A. B. to admit that a valuable portion of coal (though not the most valuable) remains unwrought, and I assert that the London market and exports are at the present moment supplied with as much coal as those markets can consume, and it requires the nicest management, on the part of the owners even now to secure to themselves remunerating profits on their coal sold in the port of London. As an additional argument against the formation of a company whereby a great addition of coal might be brought into the market; the little increase that, in spite of the many new pits opened, has taken place within the last 10 years, may be adduced as no trivial reason.

In 1826 the quantity imported into the Port of London was 1,606,291 chaldrons 2 vats, equal to 2,040,291 tons.
— 1833. 2,010,409
— 1834. 2,078,685

This does not prove, as far at least as the trade of the metropolis is concerned, that there is so good an opportunity for a speculation of that nature to any extent. A. B. asserts, and I think that part of his letter requires but little answer, "It is in the power of any person at present to open a colliery, and sell his coal for any price he thinks proper." A. B.'s company must indeed be blessed with superior advantages over other existing establishments of that nature, if they could succeed in selling all the coal they chose to work from as many pits as they chose to open, at any price they thought proper. A company of this description would indeed be a grand affair, and if I were as certain of the results as A. B. appears to be, I should feel obliged by his influence in procuring me as large a

number of shares as my means could compass, feeling assured that a prospectus, with the above flattering inducement on its front, could not fail to bear a large and unprecedented premium. A. B. expresses it as his opinion, that on the part of the existing coal owners no opposition whatever would be offered. On this, as on other points, I must be allowed to differ with him. No one can dissent from the fact, that taken collectively, a more honourable body of men (many of them men of rank and distinction) does not exist, but I deem their feelings towards a new company would be any thing but cordial,—that they would be perfectly justified in any opposition they might offer, and I have no doubt (whatever may be A. B.'s opinion) of what would be the results. In conclusion, I wish distinctly to be understood not to convey in the preceding observations any direct hostility to any practicable scheme that may be brought before the public, for the purpose of working collieries to a limited extent; I wish merely to place the undertaking in what I consider to be its true light, and to state what I deemed would be the result were a company established for doing, as I conceive it to be A. B.'s intention, something more than ever had been done before.

London, Dec. 8, 1835.

MINES OF IRELAND.

[The following communication we have much pleasure in inserting, and hope it will induce other Correspondents, as well as "Adventurer," to continue a series, of which the present may be considered as the first paper.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sir,—In your remarks at foot of a letter signed Mundie, inserted in your Journal of 28th ultimo, you express a willingness to receive information relating to the Mines in Ireland. I have therefore looked out some rough notes taken during a sojourn near the Wicklow mines, and hope they will prove of sufficient interest to entitle them to a place in the Mining Journal.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW MINING DISTRICTS in September, 1835. In this county there are two metalliferous districts, viz., in the clay slate tract, within from four to eight miles of the sea, and in the micaceous slate and granite tract inland towards the mountains. The Lodes discovered in these tracts are very numerous and kindly, mostly gozzen on the back; their width is surprising, in parts often exceeding 30 feet, and seldom less than four feet wide. The lodes in the clay slate tract have been traced to a distance of ten miles (Irish), running in direction about north to south, underlaying from 24 to 3 feet per fathom. In the granite tract the continuous length of the lodes is not ascertained, they have, however, been traced for many miles in different places. Trials of the Lodes have been made in the clay slate tract at the following places, taking them in the order they are found on the range of the lodes commencing at the point nearest the sea-port of Wicklow, and continuing to the gold mines, viz., at

1. Kilmacrae	5. Tigrany	9. Ballymoreen	13. Croghan,
2. Kilmacow	6. Ballygahan	10. Knocknamohil	where the gold
3. Connoree	7. Ballymurtagh	11. Ballycooge	mine is
4. Cronebane	8. Kileashill	12. Moneyteigue	situated.

The Mines now at work in this district are as follows: returning back from the gold mine, the first appearance of extensive operations is met with at

Ballymurtagh.—This mine is unwaters by a steam engine; a steam whin raises the ores from above 100 fathoms depth, another steam whin is in progress; and it is expected that when this and the shaft now sinking are completed, at least 200 tons of ore will be raised each week. The general arrangements at this mine are good, and from the low prices at which the ore is raising, and the large quantities obtained, this concern ought to be giving considerable profits.—It belongs to the Wicklow Copper Mine Company. Passing over Ballymurtagh, on the brow of the hill, over the mail-coach road, which runs through the vale of Ovoca, is next seen the mine called

Ballygahan.—This is a small concern; the only machinery a water-wheel, used for drawing up the ore, and a wheel on the river below the road, working a few stamp heads. This concern is in connection with the Royal Irish Mining Company. Crossing the river Ovoca, we enter on the extensive mines at

Tigrany and Cronebane, now working by a highly respectable Company from Cornwall. There is much more machinery at work at these mines than at all the others put together; several large water-wheels (one of fifty feet diameter) are used for crushing and stamping ores, drawing, pumping, &c.; a very considerable outlay of capital is apparent here, and it is expected a good return will be the reward of so spirited an adventure. Crossing the hill, through the old workings at Cronebane, we enter the mine sett called

Connoree.—This mine is situated on the summit of the hill, and is unwaters by a steam engine of 30-inch cylinder, the ore is drawn up by two horse whins, power quite sufficient for the present depth at which ores are wrought on. The engine shaft is sinking to get the ores at deeper levels. This mine produces the richest copper ore in the district. Passing through this concern, the adjoining sett is called

Kilmacow.—Trials are making here on several large lodes of a very promising nature; a great extent of shallow workings have been opened, and from all appearances, there is reason to doubt that if this mine was sunk to a sufficient depth, it would prove valuable; large quantities of ores were taken away (about a century past) which yielded a considerable amount of silver, and which sold for half a guinea per ounce, the same price as the auriferous silver found in Cronebane Mine. At Kilmacow, the operations on the clay slate tract terminate; four-fifths of this tract are at present idle, although indications, very favourable for mining adventures, are every where to be seen, and large sums of money must have been sunk in the numerous trials and shallow workings at the places enumerated. Can it be that the proprietors of these sets are "like the dog in the manger?" or can it be that the value of this metalliferous and beautiful part of Ireland is unknown to Capitalists? The workings in the granite &c. tract are chiefly confined to the mines belonging to the Mining Company of Ireland, situated near the seven churches; these mines are called

Lugganure and The Hero.—Great quantities of lead have been obtained from these mines; the ore is smelted at the Company's works called Ballycomer, near Dublin, and the lead bears a high character in the market.

Glenmalur Mine is situated in this district; this mine produced a very large amount formerly, but latterly it has not been productive to any extent; this concern belongs to the Royal Irish Mine Company.

Aughrana.—This is a very extensive sett, and very favourably circumstanced, having the command of water power to any extent that may be required. A lode, 12 feet wide, has been lately discovered, and traced for a mile and a half into one of the highest mountains in the county; this lode shows lead and very rich copper; specimens of black lead or plumbago have been found on this sett. It is therefore probable that that very valuable substance forms a part of the riches yet to be found by a close examination of the metalliferous districts in the county of Wicklow. Hoping the foregoing will be interesting to your readers,

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

ADVENTURER.

IRISH MINES.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure your observations on the establishment of a "College or School of Mines," for the purpose of educating persons in the proper qualifications requisite for managing or working Mines to advantage and effect, and trust that such an important and really-wanted institution may shortly be established; and feel certain that the Irish mining interest, which is rapidly increasing in importance, will be anxious for the establishment of a Branch School on this side of the water. I fully coincide in the observation made in the letter of J. P., in your Journal of the 28th of November, viz., "That Mines would be more effectually worked were the Captains better educated;" and would beg to observe, that there are few of our great undertakings which require so much practical experience and knowledge of the government of large bodies of men as mining, and it is frequently the want of these, with an absence of liberal ideas, and the forbearance and presence of mind required in firmly, yet kindly conducting the various and intricate departments of a large mine, which occasions many mining enterprises to fail of success. Speaking generally of miners, they are remarkable for their intelligence, and no doubt the individuals chosen, as it were from among the ranks as captains, in most instances deserve the confidence

in them; but how much more valuable and conducive to mining prosperity would this class of men be if moderately educated and scientifically instructed in the details of mining? With every wish for the success of the plan, and for the wide dissemination of the *Mining Journal*, I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, &c.
HIBERNICUS.
Dec. 4, 1833.

WEST WHEEL BROTHERS.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—I have recently seen a prospectus of a New Company for working an adventure in Cornwall, intitled, "The West Wheel Brothers Silver and Copper Mine," and cannot refrain from making your valuable Journal the medium of a few enquiries which will afford an opportunity to the concourse of so plausible a prospectus, to set the public right with respect to a few rather ambiguous points represented therein. 1st, What may be about the extent which the company has on the run of the Wheel Brothers' lode? I find similar points much amplified in the prospectuses of other mining companies, and therefore cannot but conclude that some very cogent motive must have induced the projectors to allow the public to remain in blessed ignorance hereon. If, however, as the prospectus states, the western, which is the boundary most distant from Wheel Brothers, be 200 fathoms from the actual workings in that mine, and these workings at a considerable distance east of the eastern boundary of the West Wheel Brothers, it may fairly be presumed that the extent must be very limited indeed. 2ndly, Is it not rumoured, both here and in the neighbourhood of the mine, that the ores, stated in the prospectus to produce 325 oz. of silver per ton, were in reality raised in Wheel Brothers' lode, and is not this report generally believed? 3rdly, Why, if the ores raised from the 11 fathoms level are of the same quality as those from Wheel Brothers, was not the working of that level prosecuted with the energy so valuable a discovery should call forth, and a sufficient quantity raised to defray the expenses of working the mine? 4thly, Is it a fact that so large a sum as £6000 has been expended by the proprietor in the absolute working of the mine? and is it also true, as I have been credibly informed, that all the really necessary works could have been done, and that much more effectually than at present, for one half of that amount? 5thly, Is it true that the proprietor alone is to receive one half or four thousand five hundred shares free of the first instalment of £2 per share, equivalent to a sum of £9,000, and also a sum of £2,500, making a total of £11,500 as amount of purchase of one-half of the mine? And am I not correct in stating, that the working or available capital of the company will be only £6,500 resulting from the payment of the first deposit of £2 per share? It cannot be believed, Sir, that a demand so exorbitant, and a statement apparently so inexplicit and unreasonable, should satisfy any individual without assuring himself, by full and free inquiry, that every demand was just, and every statement correct. The object of the foregoing queries has been principally to induce subscribers to be cautious how they are led to participate in an undertaking involving in its formation so much ambiguity and such unsatisfactory propositions. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
SCRUTATOR.

We have given insertion to the letter of our Correspondent, who has furnished us with his name. The *Mining Journal* is established, and only claims support as being the medium of exposing abuses, and as conveying information for the guidance of those interested in mines; at the same time our columns are open to all, and sorry should we be that the "Journal" should be the means of prejudicing any concern. We therefore feel called upon to state that we did in Cornwall hear that the ore said to be West Wheel Brothers lode (the mine being formerly known as Wheel Prosper) was taken from Wheel Brothers, and we have good authority for making the assertion, whatever may be the fact. That the Wheel Brothers lode runs into the sett there can be no doubt; but we have also heard there is a question as to the boundary to which our Correspondent adverts. We feel it, however, due to the parties concerned to state, that having communicated with them on the subject, antecedent to the receipt of Scrutator's letter, we were assured that not mere "prills," but that "stuff" was in the Count-house, to refute the charge of robbery from Wheel Brothers, and that there could be no dispute as to the extent of the sett. Are there no personal feelings, interests, prejudices mixed up in the matter!—ED. M. J.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—Since I have been in town, a prospectus has been put into my hands entitled "West Wheel Brothers Silver and Copper Mines," which I should not have publicly noticed, but that it contains statements to which at least public attention should be directed, while I cannot allow the well-earned credit of "Wheel Brothers" to be prostituted by the assumption of a name without observing on the prospectus referred to. The attempt to associate the two mines puts one in mind of the fable of the jackdaw wishing to dress himself in peacock's feathers; but the borrowed plumes must be stripped off by a statement of facts. The mine is only known in the neighbourhood by the name of Wheel Prosper. The unexpired term, said to be 18 years, should be 12 or 13; and I would here observe also on the extent of the sett, the western boundary of which is said to be within 200 fathoms of Wheel Brothers. Now if this be the case, the extent of the West Wheel Brothers lode in this mine can only be 50 fathoms. It is also said that a steam engine has been erected of 100 horse power. Query? Is a 36 inch cylinder (single) such a power? and further, I would ask what quantity of silver ores (if any) has been raised? and when sold? and by whom the assay made? It is said that in driving east and west at the 23 fm. level the copper lode has returned 40 tons of copper, and 2 tons of tin. Now, Mr. Editor, this is too bad. Ten fathoms have not been explored of that level upon the course of that lode, and I have every reason to believe that not one ton of either copper or tin ore has been raised from that level. Lastly, the fly-sheet of the prospectus is represented as containing a plan of the various mines on the course of Wheel Brothers lode. Now, Mr. Editor, this is worse and worse; for it is calculated to deceive the public—it professes to show that the extent of the sets of Wheel Prosper, Wheel Prosper, christened West Wheel Brothers, Wheel Brothers, Wheel Sisters, East Wheel Brothers, and East Wheel Sisters, are all of equal extent, whilst the latter mines alone are 3,000 fathoms on the run of the West Wheel Brothers lode, whereas from the prospectus it would appear that West Wheel Brothers, alias Wheel Prosper, is only 50 fathoms.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. MALACHY.
London, Dec. 11, 1833.

MINERALOGIA CORNUBIENSIS.

We make the following extracts from this work, pub. 1778.

ON FISSURES.

When the general assimilation of kindred particles happened, and solid bodies were separated from fluids; between the dissimilar, certain cracks, chinks, and fissures, in various directions and contortions, were formed at their extreme angles; but as the matter of each stratum became more compact and dense by the desertion of moisture, each stratum within itself had its fissures likewise, which, for the most part, were influenced by peculiar distinct laws, were either perpendicular, horizontal, or oblique; but at the angles of different strata, were shattered, ragged, and in all directions. "Linnæus wonders at the nature of that force, which split the rocks into those cracks; but, probably, the cause is very familiar; they were formed moist, and cracked in drying" (HILL).

This may account for the roughness or smoothness of the walls of the lodes. But whether this theory is disputable or not, we are nevertheless certain, that cracks, or fissures, are abundant in all parts of the Cornishian matter; and likewise that those very fissures are the womb receptacles of all metals, and most minerals.

The comparative smallness of the largest fissure to the bulk of the whole earth is really wonderful. In the finest pottery we can make, by microscopic views, we may discover numerous cracks and fissures so small as to be imperceptible to any fluid, and impervious to the natural heat; therefore, if a globe of earth, whose circumference is 24,000 miles, is only split into the very small comparative cracks we behold, how wise and good must that Creator be, who hath so contrived by his law of attraction, repulsion, and gravity, to fix and settle the limits of creation within their just and proper bounds? No; the great Architect, who contrived the whole, determined the several parts of his machine, so to operate, as that one useful effect should become the bene-

ficial cause of another. God provided for the uses of things in his first ideal disposition of them; and their respective beneficial uses flowed naturally from each other, thus aptly disposed. Hence it happens, that matter could not contract itself into solid large masses, without leaving fissures between them; and yet the very fissures are as necessary and useful as the strata through which they pass. They are the drains that carry off the redundant moisture from the earth, which, but for them, would be too full of fens and bogs for animals to live, or plants to thrive on.

In these fissures, the several ingredients which form lodes, by the continual passing of waters, and the menstrua of metals, are educed out of the adjacent strata, collected and conveniently lodged in a narrow channel, much to the advantage of those who search for and pursue them; for if metals and minerals were more dispersed, and scattered thinly, in the body of the strata, the trouble of finding and getting at metals (those necessary instruments of arts and commerce, and the ornaments of life) would be endless, and the expense of procuring, exceed the value of the acquisition.

"These fissures," says Agricola de Ortis, &c. "were the channels through which the waters retired at the time of the Creation into the ocean, when the dry land made its first appearance;" and Woodward in his Natural History thinks they are breaches made in the strata by the retiring waters of the Deluge, prior to which era (according to his hypothesis) there could be neither fissure nor lode. The opinion of the former is easily refuted; for the walls of the fissures in some places are too hard to be overcome, and to yield to the power of any current of water; and in other places too fair and tender to endure the force of such a torrent; besides their east and west direction, have not that tendency, in our parts, to discharge into the ocean, as they might seem to show, if their courses made for St. George's Channel in the North, and the British Channel in the South. With regard to the latter opinion, our shales will notoriously evince the mistake; as the fissures must be antecedent to the matter of its contents, whose shales, it is generally believed, were separated from the superior part of the lode by the retiring deluge.

The inside of those fissures are commonly glided or coated over with a hard, crystalline, earthy substance or rind, which very often in breaking of hard ore comes off with it, and is vulgarly called the caples or walls of the lode; but I take it, the proper walls of the lode are the sides of the fissure itself, and not this coat, which is the natural plaster upon those walls, furnished perhaps by the contents of the fissures, or from oozings of the adjoining strata. We can presently see the breadth of a lode or of a branch by the eucrated sides of the stones of ore, if brought whole to grass, although we were never under ground to take the measure of it; therefore it is common to say, "I perceive the breadth of this or that lode to be so many inches wide; because here are the smooth walls or caples affixed to, and broke off with the stones of ore." But this can be only in small lodes and hard strata, where the lode breaks stony. If a lode is inclinable to yield any sort of ore it is the more promising, provided the caples or walls of the lode are regular and smooth, or at least if one of them is so; but if they are uneven and rugged, it is the less encouraging. There are however but few lodes or fissures that make regular walls until they are sunk on a few fathoms.

Thus the medullary or inner part of a fissure in which the ore lies, is all the way environed and bounded by two walls or coats of stone, which are generally parallel to each other, and include the breadth of the vein or lode, so that when the miners dig down or along in a large lode, then the roof, i. e. the upper, the hanging wall, or incumbent wall of the lode or fissure, is (in a certain proportion according to its inclination or underlie) over their heads; and the lower or other wall or rind is under their feet: and further whatever angle of inclination some fissures make at first in the firm solid strata, they seldom vary from the same in depth, there are however some exceptions to this rule. Some fissures are very uncertain and different in size; for they may be very small near the surface, or very wide in depth and vice versa; but as to the regular breadth or largeness of lodes in their length or direction, they generally make a great variation; for although a fissure may be many fathoms wide in one particular place, yet a little further east or west it may not perhaps be an inch wide.

This variation may happen from several causes, but more especially in very compact strata, when the lode or fissure is squeezed, as it were, through means of hard rocks, which seem to compress and straiten the fissure. However, a true lode, course, or fissure, is never entirely cut out or destroyed by hard rocks or strata; for the fissure always continues through the hardness, yielding a rib or string of metallic ore, or else of a veiny substance; which often serves for a leader for the miners to follow, until it sometimes brings them again to a large and rich part of the impregnated fissure: all which variety of size in the length, breadth, and depth of fissures, shews that they are the immemorial operations of nature, to fix and settle different congeries of mixed bodies into their peculiar shapes and positions.

As to the length and depth of fissures, perhaps they seldom admit of any period or limitation, for none can tell how long or how deep they reach; but in regard of their breadth, thickness, width, or largeness, they are limited and various. Though the depth of fissures is unlimited beyond the power of man to follow after, yet it appears in general, that their fruitfulness for metal is distinct and limited. The richest state for copper is between 40 and 80 fathoms deep, and for tin between 20 and 60; and though a quantity may be raised of either at fourscore, or one hundred fathoms, yet the quality is often decayed and dry for metal.

The fissures then of Cornwall, which are productive of metals and minerals, in their progress or direction are extended East and West, or more properly speaking, one end or part of the fissure points and runs westward by south, or east west by north, or thereabout; and the end looks or tends east and by south or east, and by north; and thus they often pass through a considerable tract of country with little or no variation in their directions, except they are obstructed by some intervening cause; of which hereafter, when we come to speak of the interruption of lodes, &c. Henceforward we shall not always take notice of their deviation from the cardinal points of the compass; but, for the most part, shall consider them as trending east and west, as the only fissures which are filled with tin and copper ores in Cornwall.

TRADITIONARY FRAGMENTS OF MINING HISTORY.

BY A CORNUISHMAN.

CAPTAIN JOE—CHAP. VI.

Presently his whole frame became convulsed, his knees shook violently, his heart beat audibly, his mouth stood wide open, his eyes were fixed on the remains of the turtle, and the tears were fast coursing each other over his discoloured cheeks. His friends became alarmed. Boniface hastened to support him on one side, and Captain Will on the other. The Bull and Mouth was in an uproar. Captain Joe was dying of apoplexy! A doctor! a doctor!! To the kind enquiries of his friends he had been awfully silent. But on hearing the doctor called for, rage and grief broke the bands of utterance, and he swore "that he was only crying to see so much turtle left, and vexed because he couldn't eat another plateful." Terror soon gave place to laughter, and order to confusion. The order to clear away was given, and as the remains of the turtle were being removed Captain Joe ordered the waiter to save it for supper—was soon "himself again and eager for the fray," he declared that good eating deserved good drinking, and, ordering in a bowl of punch, the afternoon was devoted to the Bacchanalian deity, and to expatiating on the merits of the turtle feast, which Captain Joe protested "beat all the Honor's Accounts he had ever seen, and that he would rather be an Alderman than wear the best duck-jacket in Cornwall." In deference to the founder of the turtle feast, the remains of the turtle were served up for the evening meal, which, with the usual quantum of toddy, tended at an unusual early hour to "steep his senses in forgetfulness." The next day Captain Joe was to quit London, so rising early, he set about packing up his kit, this being all right, his bill next demanded his attention. This, like the one already settled, was to a formidable amount, inasmuch that he was once more obliged to scan the items. These, if not within the bounds of moderation, certainly did not far exceed them, save and except the turtle feast, and this was what Captain Joe called a "bender." The turtle dinners were, as a matter of course, all charged to Captain Joe—the actual amount still remains a secret, at least all that we know of it is, that he was often heard to declare that "twas prodigious, but that the turtle was, notwithstanding, cheap as dirt for the money." But then the soup—the turtle soup! This appeared on the face of the bill to the tune of 7s. a dish, and Captain Joe swore that although 'twas worth fit for a king, yet 'twas a deal of money, for, said he, "home to Corn-

wall anybody will give a fellow a dish of broth, and if you buy it you may get a whole crockful for a penny." He declared, however, that he had lived like a king, and that he would willingly pay for it like an emperor. In a moment his sampling bag was drawn out, all demands were honourably paid, and there was not an inmate of the establishment at the Bull and Mouth, who was not satisfied to heart's content with what they termed his "noble generosity." Captain Joe had now seen all that he considered worth seeing in London—he had even seen a play—he had laughed and been laughed at—he had given the cockneys some fine specimens of "Cornish clouts," which had more than once stretched them by dozens on the pavement. He had formed numerous acquaintances, and made some friends, a brace of whom, namely Boniface and Captain Will, stuck to him like brothers, and were pressed by a thousand cordial invitations to visit him in Cornwall. He had sold several of his bobs, and had formed pairs of adventurers for working others. He had had a long succession of "Honour's Accounts," and "St. Aubyn's days." He had paid for them indeed; but this was of no consequence while his sampling bag was so well lined. He had even tasted turtle—turtle worth all the money, only the soup was a little more dear than Cornish broth. He had lost his "metekia," but he had found a bag of gold; and if the streets of the metropolis had in accordance with the fly-catcher's assertion, been really paved with that precious metal, he would not then have wished for more. In short, he was ready to depart; so, making his best bow—not a very polite one—to the "wise men of the east," he set his face towards the west, and, after a pleasant and prosperous journey, he safely reached his native village in Cornwall; not in the old kettie, but in as handsome a chaise and pair as any posting establishment in the west could then produce, and in a style certainly much superior to that in which Capel or Mundie, or Gozma, as he now termed them, had ever returned from their bal speculations in the metropolis.

Captain Joe, on his return, was cordially greeted by the subscribers to the aforementioned joint stock purse, and they had no reason to regret having furnished him with the needful for his journey to London. Every contribution was punctually and honourably refunded with a handsome *donneur* to the contributor, and oceans of toddy were drank in the evening, a great deal of it at Captain Joe's expense by his friends and neighbours, who congregated round him with the several orifices of their upper stories staring, gaping, and itching, while he related the story of his wonderful adventure in selling bobs. His mornings were principally devoted to business, and making the necessary preparations for the reception of a deputation of his London adventurers, who had intimated that they would shortly visit Cornwall for the purpose of giving their new speculations a personal inspection. Unwilling that this deputation should think meanly of him, he shifted his quarters into a more commodious domicile, and furnished it in a style of elegance far superior to that of what he termed his "old roost." He also laid in a stock of wine and spirits—hired a servant girl, and as some of the expected guests kept servants in livery, he was for some time undecided whether he ought not to hire a foot-boy. This notion was overruled, however, by his intimate friend the fly-catcher, whom he generally consulted on matters of importance, and who observed that he thought it unbecoming a Captain to keep a man in the house dressed up like a magpie. His bobs, too, demanded his attention. Miners were set to work at different points, some to clear the rubbish out of the old men's workings—some to sink cross tin pits on the backs of the lodes, and others to dig foundations for the necessary buildings. Thus was Captain Joe employed in active preparations for the London deputation, whom, on their arrival, he greeted with a very cordial reception, and he certainly showed no little tact in his management of the cockney adventurers. Before taking them to his own bobs, he escorted them to several of the most productive mines in the neighbourhood, and pointing out the glittering heaps of treasure that covered the surface, he told them, that it was only for them to sink shafts as deep, and drive levels as far in the bobs, in which they had taken shares, to obtain as much, or even more riches. The gentlemen believed him, and for the moment appeared almost as much elated as if the prills of copper ore, which they saw on the floors, were in their own sets, and consequently their own property. They were, however, very incredulous as to the tin. Had the tin stuff been yellow, or grey, or purple, or coated, like the copper ore, Captain Joe's assertions would have been received as gospel, but with all his logic he could not make them comprehend how a few heaps of dirty rubbish could be converted into tin. But there were other means, so he took them at once into one of the "cozies," and minutely explained to them the process of stamping, washing, buddling, &c. and thence to the smelting house, that they might witness the smelting process, and behold the blocks of tin. This was driving at the right level. The deputation saw and believed, and were highly gratified at the prospects which lay before them. Captain Joe next took them to his bobs. But to witness the disappointment visible on their countenances, as they cast their astonished eyes over the crofts, and kilnars, the shodes, and steam-pits, the slayans, and collans, which formed the prominent features of their sets, would have raised a smile on the cheeks of the most dull and morose melancholy! No knight of the useful countenance ever looked more sad than did the gentlemen of the deputation, as Captain Joe laid down the positions of the different lodes, centres, branches, and cross-cores, and explained what measures were necessary, and what time and outlay would be required in order to get at their mineral productions and to ensure returns. All this had been explained to them before in London, but their ideas of mining were so different on looking at the actual scene of operations, and examining the question on the spot, from what they had entertained while tracing it on the sketches which Captain Joe had exhibited in London, that they were utterly lost in astonishment. In fact they were hard to be persuaded but that their sets might be worked anywhere—that lodes might be found anywhere in Cornwall—that one lode was as good as another, and that they might as well, aye, and a great deal better, go at once into the neighbourhood of some of the rich mines, and set their labourers to dig up tin and copper ore directly. And to convince them that it was necessary to confine their operations to a particular spot to bring up an adit for drainage, and to erect machinery for the same purpose under the adit, Captain Joe was repeatedly obliged to have recourse to his sets on which their limits were accurately laid down, and to refer them as frequently to other mines where the operations above alluded to were then actually being carried on; when they ultimately acquiesced in the propriety of his proposals. An "Honour's Account" was next held at the "Miner's Arms," there being as yet no count-house, but it was not just such an one as Captain Joe had been in the habit of attending. Formerly these meetings had been attended by him as by most other subordinates for the purpose of feasting and conviviality. But now, Captain Joe sat, if not as master of the ceremonies, at least in all the pride of managerial dignity. True, he had to plan and to propose, and was a little bothered in listening to and answering the interrogations of the cockney miners, who had never before seen a bal; but it was indeed a proud day for Captain Joe. He took care to have plenty of good cheer, the "Miner's Arms" bar and cellar being at his command. He ate with his usual good appetite, and lent a willing hand in the drainage of the punch bowl; and after racking his brain a little for facts and arguments to meet the few frivolous and foolish objections of the cockney bobs, he had the pleasure of seeing them adopt his whole string of resolutions, which were entered on the cost book. It should be remarked here, that whatever difference of opinion might have existed between the gentlemen of the deputation and their manager respecting the underground operations, they were perfectly unanimous as to what ought to be done to glass, sides, and floors, and cobbing houses, and bucking mills, in short, all the necessary apparatus for dressing copper ores must be immediately provided; stamping mills, &c. for returning tin must be as promptly engaged; and above all, a count-house and other buildings equal in size and splendour to those of the richest neighbouring mines must be instantly erected; and all this before a single stone of copper ore, or grain of tin had been brought to the surface. The deputation had now returned to town, and active operations were carrying on in the several departments of the different sets. Adits were being driven or repaired, glass-shafts were being sunk or cleared, and shallow levels were driven to prove the character, to trace the direction, and to ascertain the inclination of the different lodes. Steam engines were by no means as common then as now; but water-wheeling water-wheels, presser engines, man engines, pombers, and jettors, and furer pumps if less effective, were certainly more plenty; and it was these which Captain Joe employed in draining his bobs. Splendid count-houses were also erected on the different sets; and as it determined not to leave the lodes out out by slides, or hewed by cross-cores, Captain Joe was careful to hold regular and frequent "Honour's Accounts." These measures were not slow in expanding the deposits—there were no returns, at least none of any consequence, and instead of the expected dividends, fresh calls on the respective shareholders became necessary. But although there were little or no returns, Captain Joe's reports pronounced the lodes

to be very "keenly," some were fine gozzans, others pretty flossans, some produced black jack, white lead, and bits of copper ore; others were full of mundie, and peach, and produced small quantities of tin ore. He was also minute in describing the extent to which the different operations had been carried. The shafts and winzes were sunk, and the levels were driven so many fathoms, feet, and inches. The walls of the smith-shop were up to "durnhead," the timber-house was partially covered in, the pickers and jettors would be working in two days, he had been advised that the crank of the water-wheel was shipped, and would speedily be on the mine, and he hoped in his next report to be able to state that the presser bob was safely delivered. These flattering descriptions and minute delineations had the desired effect, the calls were responded to, fresh deposits were made, and the works still prosecuted with vigour. The old story was repeated so frequently, however, that the adventurer's ardour began to cool, and in many cases just as the operations had been extended to certain points, where the lodes might rationally be expected to become productive, the enormous outlay expended in providing apparatus for dressing unbroken copper ore, and returning unfound tin; and the expenses incurred at the numerous "Honors Accounts" which certainly eclipsed any thing of the kind ever before seen in Cornwall, had drained the mining exchequer, fresh deposits were not forthcoming, bills drawn on the adventurers, returned dishonoured, the bails were "knacked," the materials were sold to pay the labourers, and Captain Joe was again a manager in the Great Bal. In a former chapter of the "Traditionary History" it is asserted that some of these sets were worth a "Jew's eye;" and in conclusion, we observe, that subsequent operations have proved the assertion, most of them having been worked with considerable success, and some of them having maintained as high a character as any in Cornwall; demonstrable proof that, if the expectations of the purchasers of Captain Joe's bails were not realised, the fault lay not in the *Mines*, but in the *MANAGEMENT*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Traditionary Historian presents his compliments to the Nine Maidens, and informs them that he has not yet done with the history of Captain Joe; but that having finished the history of that gentleman, he will take their request into consideration. One word more.—What if the Traditionary Historian should be in want of materials of another sort, say a rib, will either of the Nine Maidens be so good as to supply that article? If so, her portrait, address, and the amount of fortune she can command, might reach the Traditionary Historian through the Editor of the Mining Journal.

C. C.—In reply to our Correspondent on the subject of the net profits of the Mining Company to which he refers, we may observe that the information in the Mining Journal was collected from the books of the Company in question, and that we have since called at the office, where we were assured that the books and accounts were at all times open to the shareholders. Should C. C. not be satisfied, if he will favour us with his name in confidence, we will readily insert his communication.

Wheel Brothers.—In reply to Senex, we have waited on the Directors, who expressed to us their willingness at all times to afford information to the shareholders; the representation of our Correspondent we would hope is an error, or admits of explanation.

We have received Mr. Edmond's communication, but which we must decline inserting. We deal not in personalities.

West Cork Mining Company.—In reply to "a Shareholder," we have to state that we made application at the office, but our information, although of a very flattering nature, not being supported by any data to which we could refer, we must decline inserting. Why does this Company observe a secrecy which engenders suspicion? We shall insert Pica's letter next week as to this concern.

Railway Gazette.—Our worthy Contemporary, who has, we admit, carried on the little controversy with a friendly spirit, has had the advantage of opening his case, with the reply, and some special pleading, and we, with much satisfaction, allow him to retire from the field of controversy, as our columns and those of the Railway Gazette may be appropriated to more useful and interesting matter. We congratulate him on the advances made in rendering the Railway Gazette the vehicle of railway intelligence, and shall be happy to aid him in the establishment of a journal which, if only common industry be employed, must be of importance to an extensive branch of the community.

School of Mines.—In reply to Zeta, and to Civia, as also to Philanthropos and "A Well-wisher," whose draft we shall have occasion to call upon him for on an early day, we have only to observe, that we are not insensible to the value of their suggestions and observations, but must feel our ground perfectly secure. The necessary steps are being taken to effect the object in a manner which shall not do discredit to those who may be connected with its establishment.

Irish Mines.—We have to thank "Adventurer" for his communication. The mines of Ireland are deserving the attention of the capitalist. The mineral resources of that country are yet unexplored, and the application of capital would, we doubt not, be as productive of advantage to the adventurer, as we are assured it would to those employed in developing its riches. Why do not Irish landlords and Irish patriots put themselves forward? They would get support, but while they are supine, how can it be expected that the English capitalist should be moving?

De Dunstanville Memorial.—The Report of the Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Subscribers, held at Truro, on the 9th instant, did not reach us in time for insertion this week.

West Wheel Brothers.—Since writing the remarks accompanying the letter of "Scrutator," we have felt it a duty we owed to the parties with whom the Company originates, to furnish them with copies of the information of which we were in possession, and we are authorised to state that satisfactory explanations can be afforded with reference to the queries. We, however, owe it to the public as well as to our correspondents to publish their communications, at same time observing that a corrected prospectus has been issued.

THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, December 12, 1853.

It is a source of satisfaction to find that the public are exercising a greater degree of caution and prudence than they have been wont to do in embarking in speculations, whether seduced by high-sounding titles, or the glowing terms in which the prospectus may be couched. The time has now arrived (experience having proved the necessity,) when enquiries are made as to the real objects of the projectors; and the public, in London at least, do not subscribe with a view so much of obtaining premiums, as with that of working the mines, while the prospectuses contain the terms on which the mine is acquired, and furnish information which before was deemed unnecessary.

It is, however, surprising to find that in Liverpool and other towns more distant from the scene of operations, that extravagant prices, if not obtained, are at least quoted; reflecting, as they do, but little credit on the acknowledged caution and mercantile habits, for which those towns have been proverbial, and we would caution them from being made the dupes of a system well understood, and which is too oft carried on—that of making a fictitious price, and letting out the shares as buyers may be found.

There is one other subject to which we would also direct attention, that is the mode in which the affairs of certain companies are conducted in London. The misrepresentations by *visa voce* reports in the instance of one particular company, where the purchase-money for the sets is said to be £160,000, the absence of any documents from whence information may be collected by the shareholder, and the mystery with which it is carried on, although governed by an Act of Parliament, tend much to throw a doubt on the value of the undertaking; while others are considered as private adventures, although having their shares on the market, and regularly quoted, whether business be done in them or not.

We shall not with such Companies further interfere, than to note their progress occasionally, where the interests of the Public are concerned, while we shall exclude them from our list of prices of shares, not wishing to interfere with private undertakings. It is our opinion, however, that too much privacy is in many instances observed, as it is only by openness and fairness of dealing, that confidence can be expected; and it is due to the Shareholders, whether Directors or otherwise, that they should have access to that information, which may guide them in forming an estimate of the value of the property in which they have embarked their capital.

The preceding observations, although applied generally in this case, are more particularly directed to one or two Companies, to which our attention has been invited by Correspondents, on whose information we can place every reliance. We may return to the subject; but, in the interim, trust, that the parties will "mend their ways."

Perhaps no subject is of more importance than the prices of materials, applying the observation, as we do in this instance, to the mines of Cornwall, we have endeavoured to obtain such aid as we deemed necessary for exploding a system which not only reflects discredit on those concerned, but militates much against the mining interests. Many of our correspondents have offered advice and suggestions; but why do they not furnish information? We are fully sensible that many mines are well worked by merchants and agents, but are they worked with equal advantage to the adventurers? We say not; and we are induced to hope that those whose capital is embarked, and who are independent of Cornish interests, will be alive to their own, and not allow the continuance of a system so detrimental to the interests of the honest mining adventurer.

A comparison of the prices of timber, powder, candles, with other articles of consumption in a mine, will at once show that advantages are taken of the out adventurer, and those who innocently embark in mining operations. It will be our object, as it is our duty, to expose abuses of this nature; but we cannot be expected to combat the hydra single-handed, we object not to fight the battle, but we must possess the material, and that, in the shape of information we invite from our readers.

THE FUNDS.

CITY.—FRIDAY EVENING.

Although as usual quite unimportant in extent, there has been some variation in the prices of British funds during the week. The highest has been 91½, and they close this evening 91½ for the January account.

The improvement was partly caused by some considerable payments made on Monday and Tuesday by the West India Commissioners to Demerara; and other claimants, some of whom invested rather freely in 3 per cents. reduced. Exchequer bills and East India bonds have also risen from the same cause; the former to 16,18 and the latter to 4,6 premium.

This improvement was supported by the French ministerial press, which asserts that their Government seeks no pretext for war with the United States; that the reports of levies of seamen are exaggerated, and that their naval preparations are for defence only.

The New York papers also, received this week, dated 15th and 16th November, argue strongly upon the absurdity of war upon existing grounds, or upon any which can arise out of them.

The gradual decline of Consols yesterday and to-day to 91½ may be partly attributed to the approaching close of the year, which frequently abates the vigour of speculation, and thus affects prices. French 3 per cents. also, which rose on Monday last, in consequence of the assurances on American affairs, from 78½ to 79½ have again subsided to 79. The decline in their funds as well as in ours is no doubt to be also attributed to the discussion kept up by the French and English ministerial newspapers, and the Frankfort journal in the interest of Russia, on the subject of the Russian Emperor's speech to the Polish magistracy at Warsaw.

Uneasy as the politics of Europe may appear from time to time, there can be no apprehensions of the disturbance of peace, while the Government of Russia and the public opinion of Germany are hostile to the interference of the Russian armies in the politics of western Europe.

Mexican 6 per cent bonds, which closed last week at 37½ have risen about 2 per cent, and close this evening at 39½. This is owing to the general tenor of advices received from Mexico, by which, it seems on the whole likely, that the Government will be able to maintain itself in the present central form; and, consequently, that internal peace and order will be secured. Financial affairs also were an improved appearance, government having disposed of its interest in some of the mines to a Mexican Company, which had paid about 1,200,000 dollars in cash, and had engaged also, to make over to the Government, one half of the net annual profits. The discount upon the bonds which had been issued during the recent troubles, upon the security of the customs received at the ports of entry, had risen from 30 to about 10 per cent, discount. The bonds themselves were regularly received by the Custom-houses, in payment of the duties, and some prospect began to appear of a resumption of payment of the arrears of coupons due upon the foreign debt.

With regard to the South American bonds, viz: those of Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Colombia, they may be all dismissed for the present, with no other hope of resumption of payment than that eventually arising from the reflection that these countries are of great extent; that they abound in natural resources; that the leading population is of the European race, and of a hardy and energetic character; that they are happily liberated from the narrow minded monkish domination of Spain; that, although ignorant and unskilful, they are active and aspiring, and that they are ruled by native Governments. Under the present generally wretched administrations, none of these Governments have any settled finance, and none of them are, in fact, able to pay any dividends upon the debts floating in Europe, except the Government of Chili, which ought to be vigorously and constantly remonstrated with, not only by the Bondholders, but also by our Government.

The variations in Spanish Bonds during the week have been, as usual, frequent, although, perhaps, not so considerable as previously to the last foreign account day—commencing with Saturday they were 44; they attained 45½ for account yesterday, closing at 45. To-day they declined about 12 o'clock to 44½, and close this evening at 44½.

The rise from 44 to 45½ was caused by the state of prices at Paris and Madrid, where they have of late been uniformly higher than in London—no other than merely local market causes can be assigned for the decline to-day, the military news from Spain, especially from Catalonia, being favourable to the Queen's cause. Some anxiety, however, is felt at the non-arrival of the debate on the address, in the lower house, and by the reports in the French papers relating to the armament said to be preparing at Genoa, in aid of the Carlists. Whether these consist of transports only conveying men, money, and stores, or of Sardinian national ships conveying them, they will, no doubt, be made prize of by the British vessels of war now cruising on the southern coast of Spain.

Portuguese 5 per cent. Bonds have fallen since the coupon paid on the 1st of December, some rumours having been in circulation consequent upon the late change of ministry at Lisbon to the effect, that the financial affairs of Portugal were not in a satisfactory condition, and that it was not probable that the dividends upon the foreign debt could be much longer duly provided for. For the present these reports do not appear to be applicable, because it is said that the coupon of the 3 per cent. Bonds due on the 1st of January next will be forthwith advertised for payment.

Warmly as the church and state revolution in Portugal, and the constitutional government which is its proper and only guarantee, ought to be supported by the government and people of this country: (not less for the sake of British interests than for those eventually of the people of Portugal) yet the holders of Portuguese Bonds should remember that the finance of Portugal is no absolute entirety, but solely an unrealized political speculation—dependent 1st on the existence of peace and order under a constitutional government, which is but recently formed, which may not be well adapted to the habits and customs of the people, and which, from that cause and from the effects of the ousted friars, may be liable to somewhat dangerous and severe reactions. Secondly.—Upon the honest perseverance of the government in constitutional forms and practices, faith in which conduct is somewhat shaken by recent movements about the court. Thirdly, and more than all, the finance of Por-

tugal, the growth of industry, and an increased attachment to the landed property; and the new institutions are dependant upon the steady perseverance of the government in the sales of crown and clergy lands. Upon these depend the influx of present supplies into the treasury, and such an extension of national resources for the future as would enable Portugal speedily to surmount a much larger than the present national debt.

Independently of rumours respecting matters of finance, a change has been also effected in the financial agency here by the resignation of M. Ramon y Carbonell, who has refused to accept bills to a considerable amount, drawn upon Portuguese government account. Although these bills were immediately provided for by other parties, the exact causes of M. Carbonell's resignation have not been hitherto satisfactorily explained.

The market for Railway Shares has been generally dull and stagnant throughout the week. The Shares of Companies already authorized by Act of Parliament, (the works of which are proceeding), remain steady in price, but without much business.

The Shares of the New Companies are in the depressed state noted last week. Great complaints are made by the Directors of many of the New Companies, that although vast amounts of shares were applied for when the advertisements were issued, very few have been actually paid up. Heavy as the disappointment may be, not so much perhaps to the Directors as to certain of the professional gentlemen, expectant whose especial delight it is to fish in troubled waters; nothing can be so beneficial in the end to the railway cause generally, as the wariness and caution of the public. The projectors who have been disappointed on this occasion, but whose schemes may turn out eventually to be feasible, have at all events, in many cases, received subscriptions sufficient to enable them to make well studied, instead of careless surveys and estimates. In the mean time the better and more successful projects being relieved from the odium, which must have arisen out of the concoction of an impolitic surplus of shares and schemes, will be free to pursue their plans with a better title to support from their subscribers, and consideration from Parliament.

The closing prices of Railway Shares this evening are as follows, viz.

London and Birmingham	£46	48	premium.
Brighton (Stephenson's)	2½	3	ditto nominal
Ditto (Gibbs)		½	dis.
Blackwall	1	1½	premium.
Croydon		½	dis.
Greenwich	6	6½	premium.
Grand Western	6½	7	premium.
North Midland	1	2	premium.
Southampton		3	dis.

The prices of the principal Funds and Securities close as follow, viz.—

BRITISH FUNDS.		Dutch 2½ per Ct. 54½ 55	
Consols, Jan. Account, 91½		Dutch 5 do. 100½	
3 per Cent. Red., 90½		Portuguese 5 pr. Ct. 83½	
3½ per Cent. Red., 98½		Do. 3 do. 54½	
Exch. Bills, 16s. 18s. pm.		Spanish, active, 5 do. 44½	
East India Bonds, 4s. 5s. pm.		Do. passive, 13½	
FOREIGN BONDS.		Do. deferred 22½	
Belgian 5 pr. Ct. 99½ 100		Chili, 6 pr. Ct. 43 45	
Brazil 5 do. 83½ 84½		Colombia, 6 pr. Ct. 31½	
Danish 3 do. 76½		Peru, 6 pr. Ct. 24½ 25½	
Russian 5 do. 108½		Mexico, 6 pr. Ct. 39½	

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, 12 o'clock.—Consols for account, 91½, ½; 3 per Cent. 90½; Exchequer Bills, 15s. 17s.; East India Bonds, 3 5; Belgian 5 per Cents., 99½ 100; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 83½; Spanish 5 per Cents., 44½; 4½; 4½; deferred, 22½; London and Birmingham Railway, 46 8 pm.; Greenwich, 6½ pm.; Great Western, 6½ 7½ pm.; Brighton, 2½ 3 pm.; London and Westminster Bank, ½ 1½ pm.

Redruth, Dec. 10.—The standard this day is £114 19s. Average produce, 84. Average price £7 3s. 6d. Quantity of ore sold, 3565 21 cwt. Quantity of fine copper, 302 tons 18 cwt. Amount of sale, £25,017 6s. 6d.

CARN BREA.

There is, perhaps, no place in Cornwall which stands in closer connexion with every popular subject connected with the "Faithful" county, than this long-famed "castle-crowned tor." What it was previous to the prevalence of the Druidical superstition we cannot pretend to speak with any degree of certainty, but reasoning from analogy, we may safely conclude, that the estimation in which it was held by the aboriginal Britons, in their most savage state, was, by no means inferior to that in which it has been held by their more civilized posterity. If, like many other savage tribes, the aborigines of Cornwall waged perpetual war with each other with alternate success—what more appropriate spot could they choose for the perpetration of their revolting cruelties towards their captive victims than Carn Brea! where in the open face of day they could strike terror into the hearts of their enemies, encamped in the distance, by their bloody deeds, and call up from the vasty deep of fallen human nature the deadly spirit of revenge which could be satiated only by similar horrible measures of retaliation. If we turn from this revolting picture, and view them in the most pleasing character of savage life, living in perfect harmony with their neighbour tribes, and acknowledging the existence of a Supreme and Beneficent Power, fondly imagining it to exist in the pale queen of night, or her myriads of glittering attendants, when but on Carn Brea would they raise their primitive altars, and pour forth their nocturnal orisons to the sparkling objects of their adoration? If mistaking the glorious orb of day for its Maker, they addressed it as the Supreme Good, where but on Carn Brea would they, at early dawn, anxiously await the coming forth of the great luminary, to offer it their oblations, and hail it with ten thousand grateful welcomes, as the inextinguishable source of their daily comfort! And where, but from its lofty summit, would they have watched the departure of their receding deity, decking the horizon with crimson and golden vestments, sure token of its speedy return to dispel the gloom of night, and cheer its confiding, though mistaken worshippers, with the genial influence of its invigorating rays. If we take the wings of imagination and soaring back to these truly primitive times, take our station on Carn Brea's rugged back, what a desolate scene bursts at once on our astonished view! If we look for its Roman Castle and Druidical Temple, we behold them only in huge unheaven granite fragments, piled along its summit by the hand of nature. If we look for the granite buildings now reared at different points for the worship of "Nature's God," we find them in equally rude and unpolished fragments scattered promiscuously about its base. If we look for glittering heaps of treasure, such as now cover the surface at its base, they repose in earth's bosom, not only undisturbed by the hand of man, but their very existence having never yet entered into his imagination. If we look for the present noble race of Cornish miners, we shall find them existing only in the loins of a race of naked savages. If we look for the comfortable cottages and substantial edifices now reared as the habitations of man, their materials are hid in the unbroken soil, or existing only in the book of destiny, as the future productions of the natural forests of an undiscovered world. So much for the aboriginal inhabitants of Cornwall, differing but little from the brute creation, and the estimation in which they held Carn Brea.

(To be continued.)

The Nitre Caves of Missouri.—"On the banks of the Merri-mack, and the Gasconade, are found numerous caves, which yield an earth impregnated largely with nitre, which is procured from it by lixiviation. On the head of Current river are also several caves from which nitre is procured, the principal of which is Ashley's cave, or Cave Creek, about eighty miles south-west of Potosi. This is one of those stupendous caverns that cannot be viewed without exciting our wonder and astonishment, which is increased by beholding those complete works for the manufacture situated in its interior. The native nitrate of potash is found in beautiful white crystals, investing the fissures of the limestone rock, which forms the walls of this cave; and several of those in its vicinity exhibit the same phenomenon."—Schoolcraft on the Lead Mines of Missouri.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.

A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Association was held on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, at the office of the Association in Austin Friars. The meeting was numerously attended. JOHN ROUTH, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, being "for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Managing Trustees, relative to certain arrangements entered into by them with parties at Liverpool, for the carriage of the ore from the mines to the shipping port," read the agreement which had been entered into, from which it appeared that parties at Liverpool had undertaken to convey, at their own expense, from the mines to the shipping port, all the ore raised by the Association, and to ship the same at stipulated rates per ton, which vary according to the quantity carried annually. The terms were considered very favourable to the Company, and the Chairman further stated that the Trustees would, from such arrangements, be able to confine their operations entirely to raising the ore, improving its quality, and providing vessels to bring it to this country. The meeting appeared well satisfied with the arrangements made, and a resolution was agreed to approving the same.

The Chairman informed the meeting that a valuable discovery had been made by the superintendent of the smelting department of a process, by means of which the produce of the Area ores could be considerably increased, and that at a comparatively trifling expense. Several of the Proprietors made inquiries regarding the process, which were readily answered by the Chairman, from which we collected that there is every prospect of its proving a very beneficial discovery to the Association.

Thanks having been voted to the Managing Trustees for their attention to the affairs of the Association, the meeting separated.

MINING STATISTICS.

WHEAL TEHDY.

This mine is situate in the parish of Illogan, about a mile from the town of Redruth, a little to the north of the great western road, in the manor of Tehdy, from which it derives its name. The sett extends from Tierwaste, on the eastern boundary, till it joins that of Wheal Agar on the west. The lodes had been discovered, and an adit brought in previous to the present working, but the extent of the old men's working under the adit, was very limited, in no case reaching below the 12 fathom level. Above the adit, however, they had taken away the lode on the back, at certain points, up to within a few feet of the surface. The present working commenced with a few poor miners who took the sett, and commenced working in the bottom of the adit, and soon discovered a branch of ore, which they followed until the water became too powerful for their hand tackle and whim machinery. They were now obliged either to erect more powerful machinery, or to abandon the concern, and, however loth they might be to do the latter, their means were inadequate to the former; consequently they disposed of the mine for about £100 each, a sum trifling in itself, but of no little consequence to them; and after changing hands a few times, she became the property of the present proprietors, who determined to give her a fair trial, erected a steam engine, and commenced sinking. There are two lodes, the main lode and the caunter lode. The 12 fathom level on the main lode has been extended to a very considerable distance, both east and west of the engine shaft, but the lode generally speaking has been poor, save at one point, to which we shall have occasion to allude in the sequel. This lode varies from 6 or 8 inches to 18 or 20 inches big, consisting chiefly of spar, occasionally showing jack, and spots of ore, though not often producing anything worth saving. It exists, however, in a country generally considered to be peculiarly favourable to the production of copper, namely, a soft pale blue killas: it underlays north, and at a pretty considerable inclination. The under levels are not extended so far, but as far as the lode is laid open, its character differs little from the above description. The engine shaft has been sunk on this lode 32 fathoms below the adit. Now, however, they have commenced sinking at the point where the caunter and the main lode form a junction. The caunter lode has hitherto been the principal object; it is very irregular as to size, varying from a mere leader to working big; at a distance from the main lode it is also very irregular in its productions, occasionally, and sometimes when little expected, making good bunches of ore. Near the main lode it has uniformly maintained so good a character that the principal part of the returns have been derived from this point, and keeping this object in view they have set some flat rods to work, and commenced sinking under the 32 fathom. The sampling for the last 2 months amounted to 69 tons. The mine is under the management of Captain Matthew Moyle, of Chacewater—the agent on the mine, Capt. John Trewen, and the adventurers are almost, if not altogether, Cornish gentlemen.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY, Dec. 7, 1835.—The alterations in the pitwork at Grou's engine shaft are complete, and we are sinking both, viz. the engine and whim shafts. The ground in driving south at the 15 fathoms level to cut the south lode, has been rather harder than we anticipated, but there is now an improvement in that respect.

W. PETHERICK.

CARN GREY MINING COMPANY, Dec. 7, 1835.—Referring to mine of the 23rd, I am sorry to say that we have been prevented sinking in engine shaft, in consequence of the vexatious delay of the founders in keeping us without the necessary castings, but I hope this will be remedied in a few days, and that such an hindrance will not again occur. The shaft men have been employed during the interval in drawing a cross cut from the 12 fathom level north towards other side lodes known to have been productive in that direction. The lode in our 12 fathom level west has been intersected by a cross course, as is actually the case in such lodes, but I am glad to say it appears we are nearly through it, and the lode, especially in the bottom part of the end is resuming its usual appearance; it will be remembered that we have already passed over and through a good course of tin, for a considerable length, and should the lode for a time be unproductive on driving, it is no more than is usually the case in the best mines. In consequence of the great fall of rain last week, our stamps did much more work than usual, and we shall have our tin sale in about 3 week or a month.

W. BROWNE.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY, Dec. 6, 1835.—This is our monthly setting day. We have set the western adit end in the retallick ground, to drive 3 fathoms further on the south branch or vein, before we drive north, as proposed, to see the other branches, which we consider will unite as we extend our operations; the price we have given is 45s. premium, we only set 3 fathoms, as the ground evidently appears to be improving in the back of the end. The eastern adit in the wheal Leeds we have set to drive east on the south branch at 15s. per fathom. The men in the engine shaft are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner, and will complete their contract more speedily than I expected, they are now down 16 fathoms 4 feet, under the adit, making 3 fathoms 1 foot they have sunk since this day week—the engine continues to work well.

C. N. BEATER.

WEST CORN MINING COMPANY.—Do not receive reports for the inspection of the shareholders.—We are informed that all is going on prosperously, but as we are not shareholders, we cannot demand information, which otherwise we should.

KELLEWERRIS AND WEST TREHAYN.—We have seen Liverpool letters, and we have received others (to our cost). There is "a game" going on;—the least said the best.

REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, Dec. 7, 1835.—Having nearly completed the cutting of the plat at the 30 fathom level at Johnson's shaft; we shall to-morrow commence driving at that depth, to cut the lead lode; Johnson's lode at the 10 fathom level west of the lead lode, continues large and promising, containing tin and copper ore; we are continuing the sinking of the engine shaft below the 10 fathom level in which there is no alteration in the state of the ground, nor in the adit north on the cross course, since my last report.

W. PETHERICK.

REDMOOR MINES, Dec. 3, 1835.—Having visited these mines, according to the resolution of 11th Nov., I have to lay before you the following report for the satisfaction of the shareholders. I found two piles of lead ore

raised from the workings, which have already been reported by Mr. William Petherick. The ore is of the most promising description, containing soft spar, pyrites, and a small quantity of flint of lime; I took a fair sample of this ore, of about the quality it would dress to, which I have assayed, and found to produce 11ewt. 14lb. of silvery lead, which lead produced a proportion of fine silver, equal to 122 ounces to the ton. This lead ore has exactly the same character as the lode I inspected more than three years ago, at a considerable distance further north of the present workings. There was a large pile of copper ore raised from Trelease's lode, of the most promising description; this ore is poor in quality, but bearing the exact character of the ore from the shallow levels at the adjoining mine of Holmbush, at the 60 fathom level, of which mine they have an excellent course of ore. There were two piles of tin ore of excellent quality, one taken from a branch on Trelease's lode, and one from a lode cut in driving the adit north; the latter lode is 2½ feet thick, but they have not turned house (worked on it), as in consequence of driving the adit end with all expedition, they would not have sufficient air. There is a large tin lode, to the south of the double shaft lode, which I consider also forms a great feature in the undertaking. The copper lode, called Johnson's lode, is very promising, but Mr. Petherick considers it advisable not to expend much money in driving on it at the present shallow level, as it will be cut in prosecuting the lead lode at the 30 fathom level, where there is every prospect of its proving advantageous; indeed, I beg to say, I consider the discovery of the old men's workings in this part of the mine as a proof of the value of the lodes, and a justification of further prosecution as at present effecting. The underground work in this mine has been done in the best possible manner. The engine is working to the admiration of every one who has seen it, and with a very trifling consumption of fuel.

P. N. JOHNSON.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINES, late SOUTH HOGE MINES.—*Revelation, Dec. 8, 1835.*—Having visited these mines according to the resolution of 11th Nov. I have to observe that I found the surface works in a state of great forwardness, and consider the engine will be at work soon after the end of this month; all the erections on the mine are of a most substantial and convenient description with due regard to economy. There was a considerable pile of ore from the adit end driving north, containing spar, flint of lime, and strings of argentiferous galena, and carbonate of iron. I took a sample which after dressing gave 4 ewt. 2 qrs. 14lb. of lead to the ton, which lead produced a proportion of fine silver equal to 113 oz. to the ton. A sample of gozzan to be seen in the cliff also gave a proportion of silver, and is indicative of the description of ore known to exist. A sample of the sand from the old dressing floors, also gave 7 ozs. of silver to the ton. I beg to observe that from my knowledge of these mines, when worked in the year 1811, under the name of South Hoge, and the calculation of the difference in the prices of materials, and the improvement of machinery at the present time, I have the most sanguine expectations of the success of the undertaking, and more particularly as the ground on the Cornish side of the river Tamar being secured to the present company, will give the greatest facilities to the effectual prosecution of the mine.

PERCIVAL N. JOHNSON.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY, Dec. 5, 1835.—*Wheal Thomas.* I beg to inform you that the 8 fathom level going east is improved since our last report, lode yielding good stones of ore; the west end at same level continues much the same as reported last week. In consequence of changing our pit work in engine shaft, I have not commenced driving the cross-cut at the 17 fathom level, but expect the water will be out by Monday morning, when every attention shall be paid to the prosecuting of that work. *Wheal Hope.*—In adit level east in this mine I have commenced driving on the course of the lode in a very fine strata of ground; lode very promising, though not rich. The 12 fathom level is cleared, and we have this day set the same to drive east at 70s. per fathom. I have cleared, repaired, and secured the 20 fathom level, and set the same this day to drive east at 55s. per fathom. I have commenced clearing the adit level from the old water engine shaft to the eastern shaft, to take off the adit water that was left to go down in the mine in the last working, which will materially ease the water to the engine. I am very busily engaged in sending down and fixing our pit work in the new engine shaft. The plunger lift will be completed by Tuesday next, after which I expect to get the water out of the mine very quickly. With respect to the quantity of lead now at surface, I consider we have about 5 tons, but not having it made merchantable, nor any assays made, we are at this present time unable to give you a correct statement of its value.

J. BORLASE.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE, Dec. 5, 1835.—I beg to inform you that we are still going on with sinking our engine shaft, the water, however, is much increased this week, owing to the excessive rains which have fallen, independent of the surface water. We are proceeding with our works as well as can be expected, the ground in the shaft, &c. being very favourable. On Monday last we set the building of the engine house, stack, and account house, carriage of the different materials, &c., the whole of which is taken on moderate terms.

R. ROWE, Jun.

POLBREEN MINING COMPANY, Dec. 5, 1835.—I have the pleasure of informing you that we have let down the water in Stainsby's engine shaft by means of a borer, which is of no small consequence by way of saving time and expenses; we shall in the ensuing week effect a communication here to the shallow adit. In Thomas's shaft the water is again increased, and should it not abate very shortly, we intend also to endeavour to let it down by the process of boring. In the bottoms we are desuing the lode. Vice's shaft is just commenced sinking under adit. The lode in the deep adit end is still large and very promising, producing rich work both for tin and copper. We have set this week an end to drive north from Wheal Harriet old shaft, as we expect the old lode, wrought to a considerable extent by former companies, (nearly from surface to the deep adit) is heaved by a slide in that direction (north), but to what extent cannot at present be stated.

R. ROWE, Jun.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINES, Dec. 5, 1835.—As under you will receive an account of our setting in these mines yesterday:—The engine shaft to sink under adit, to 9 men 2 fathoms on the month at 14s. per fm. A rise from the deep adit to 4 men to hole at 3s. 3s. per fathom, and 2s. in the pound for saving the ore. A winze to sink under the 7 fathom level on the rise, to 4 men to hole at 3s. 10s. per fathom, and 2s. in the pound for saving the ore. The shallow adit level to drive west of the engine shaft on wheal Maria lode, to 4 men 2 fathoms on the month at 4s. per fathom, and 2s. in the pound for saving the ore. The deep adit level to drive west of wheal Shaven engine shaft, by 4 men, 2 fathoms on the month, and 2s. in the pound. The adit level to drive west on wheal Christie lode, to 4 men 4 fathoms on the month at 3s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. in the pound for the ore. The shallow adit level to drive east of the engine shaft on the little lode, to 4 men 3 fathoms on the month at 50s. per fathom, and 2s. in the pound for the ore. A shaft to sink under the shallow adit on the little lode about 30 fathoms west of the engine shaft, to 6 men 3 fathoms on the month, at 4s. per fathom. The deep adit level to drive west of the engine shaft on the south lode, by 4 men 2 fathoms at 4s. per fathom, and 2s. in the pound for the ore. A cross cut to drive south from wheal Shaven engine shaft, to 4 men, 1 fathom, to cut the lode for nothing.

You will perceive our setting was not without competition, and as usual, went off well. In the last month the parties drove as heretofore stated.—In the adit level on wheal Maria lode little has been done for want of air. In the shallow adit on this lode the men have driven 1 fm. 5 ft. besides opening the level for a barrow road, and cutting a plat in this level; we have saved some good stones of ore, and the lode is getting larger, and likely to improve. In the winze under the 7 fathom level the men have sunk 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in. in a lode about 18 inches wide, composed of spar, and ore of a superior quality; when this winze is holed, we shall have air to resume our deep adit level, and set a pitch to 4 men at a moderate tribute. The rise from the deep adit against the winze is up 1 fm. 6 in., and the lode just as in the winze. The shallow adit level on the little lode is looking well, worth about 4s. per fathom. If it continues we shall open ground for some good pitches, the men have saved about 5s. worth of ore. In the adit level west of wheal Shaven engine shaft we have driven 1 fm. 5 in. through a large lode composed of spar, mundie, jack, and some good ore, worth about 5s. per fathom. In the adit level west on wheal Christie lode the men have driven 5 fm. 1 ft. in a fine lode, with some good ore. In depth the most experienced miner would be disappointed at not finding good lode of ore, which I intend to pursue as soon as the season turns, and the springs fall back. I hope before my next report to see something in the bottom of the adit; several tributaries are looking to take, but we cannot agree. I am determined to see for myself before I give a high tribute.

W. SINCOCK.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY, Dec. 9, 1835.—The lode in the 32 fathom level east west is from 6 to 8 feet big; it continues to produce good work in the back: over the end the lode is 5 feet wide, also yielding good work. The lode in the back and end is very hard. In the 32 east

the lode is in a disordered state in consequence of cross lodes passing through it; in the back it is much the same as it has been for some time past. The lode in the 42 east has undergone no change since last week; nor in the back west of the cross cut; nor has it in the 42 west, except in its being more hard. We have holed the rise from the 32 to the 22, and in so doing have discovered that we have not driven the 22 in the main part of the lode, which is kindly, and is 2 or 3 feet to the south; and as we have a tram road in the 22, have set three to drive west 4 fathoms at £3 10s.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES, Dec. 7, 1835.—I beg to inform you that there is no alteration in any of our adit levels since my last report. We have very little left to complete of the last arrival of castings, &c. from Messrs. Harvey and Co. of Hayle, and in another week we shall be waiting on the founders for the balance of the machinery, should we be without a further supply.

J. MALACRY.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION, Dec. 7.—The lode in the engine shaft is about 4 feet wide at present; we have a small quantity of copper ores in it. We cannot say how large the lode in the 32 fathom level east is; we are opening on it about 3 feet wide, and have no wall; it produces tin ores. The lode in the 32 fathoms level west is likewise large; we have it about 6 ft. wide, and no wall: the part on which we are driving produces a small quantity of tin ores. The lode in the 22 fathoms level east is about 5 feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the 12 fathoms east of the engine shaft is about 3 feet wide, at present poor. The lode in the rise against Cook's shaft is just as we stated in our last. The lode in the adit level east of Goodridge's shaft is about 1 foot wide, not rich. Goodridge's shaft is down from adit about 10 feet. Cook's shaft is under adit about 6 fathoms. On Monday, the 21st instant, we shall sample about 1700 sacks of tin stuff, which I do not scruple to recommend to any tin buyers. At Buckett's we are continuing to drive the adit level west on the branch, which produces a small quantity of copper ores. We have got the cylinder and case into the engine house; they have promised, at the foundry, that we shall have the cylinder bottom on Wednesday next.

R. GOLDSWORTHY.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY, Dec. 7, 1835.—We have commenced driving the 20 fathom level, eastwards on the north lode, and it is expected that the present end is within 10 fathoms of the soft killas ground. In the 40 fathom level the ground has also improved. In the 60 fathom level, east on the north lode, there is at present a cross course; this disorders the lode for a few feet, but it is generally found that the lode is as good on one side of the cross course as on the other. We also expect to meet with the intersection of the killas and granite in this level in extending 2 or 3 fathoms. At the same level, the slope in the south lode east continues to produce good tin stuff. West, on the south lode on the north branches, the lode continues to have a very favourable appearance. On the south branches the lode is not so rich as in the north. We expect to drive Trevine's adit north this month 20 fathoms; the distance of the lodes is calculated at 30 fathoms from the point at which we commenced our present cross-cut.

J. TRESTRAIL.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY, Dec. 1, 1835.—The Directors beg to state to the Shareholders of the Company, that the mine having now arrived at the point at which the underground works become more extensive and important, they have appointed Capt. John Bray as the underground Captain of the mine; the weekly reports will, consequently, be now signed by that gentleman jointly with the purser of the mine.—Your favour of the 28th Nov. came to hand the 3rd Dec. Yesterday I was underground, saw a great deal of old working above and below the adit level, which must have produced a great quantity of tin. Our shaft being down 12 fathoms, it will be our present object to give all possible speed to our present operations; we have driven about 3 feet in the cross-cut, and have cut into the lode about 1 foot, which has produced some good stones of tin; the lode so far has a promising appearance, and I hope will improve.

J. BRAY, Jun.

Dec. 7, 1835.—On consulting Capt. Bray respecting the report, he informed me that he had sent it to you on Saturday, and he considered it useless to write again. This being the case, I can only add that to-day we have had some fine stones of tin brought from the lode which was cut on Saturday.

R. R. GRACE.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY, Dec. 8, 1835.—The lode in the 60 fathom level east from Engine shaft at Wheal Liberty, is 3 fathoms wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 60 fm. level west from engine shaft is also 3 feet wide, producing a little ore. We this morning cut into the caunter lode (at the 60 fathom level, south from engine shaft) about 8 inches; as far as we can see the lode looks kindly. In my next report we shall be able to give the size with other particulars relative to this lode. The winze under the 47 fathom level west from engine shaft still holds its own. The new winze east from engine shaft under the 47 fathom level on the caunter lode produces 1½ tm per fathom. I am glad to state the pitches are looking favourable. We purpose sampling about 400 tons of ore in the first week of the new year. We cannot speak of any alteration in the different levels at Wheal Mithian since my last report.

J. MIDDLETON.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY, Dec. 8, 1835.—You have, accompanying, the several cost sheets and other documents for the month of October, as well as an account of ores sampled at St. George and Wheal Prudence Mines; the former amounting to 350 and the latter to 31 tons: neither of which will perhaps be considered satisfactory. Of Wheal Prudence, however, I am not greatly surprised, for the ore of that mine being rather hard, and requiring a considerable degree of dressing, a very great portion of the month in which these ores were raised, has been thus consumed; more than the first week of the month having been employed in preparing for the sampling in November. I feel quite confident that our next sampling at Great St. George will greatly outstrip the present.

NEW SOUTH HOGE MINING COMPANY.—Tavistock, Dec. 6, 1835.—I am unable to transmit you other report in substance than that which was forwarded you last week. The lode on the two levels driving west wears precisely the same appearance; and the adit level is in size and quality unaltered. I hope shortly to be enabled to report that the shallow level driving west has intersected the South Hoge lode, and laid open a good discovery. The lode in which the various levels are driving still continues of a favourable character.

J. HITCHENS.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, 7th Dec. 1835.—We are still driving south at the 62 fathom level to cut the great lode; ground as favourable as we can expect. Still driving the 30 fathom level north, to cut the caunter lode; not cut as yet. Still driving the 50 fathom level north to cut the caunter lode. The 20 fathom level east from the engine shaft is the same as in our last reports. Still driving the 20 fathom level north, to cut the caunter lode. Driving a new adit end in the north western part of the mine. We have cleared all the shafts in the western part of the mine, as far as we can for the water. We are clearing out bopblats, and making all the preparation we can for the flat rods. There are 2 pairs of tributaries still working in the western part of the mine; I believe they are doing well.

T. TIPPETT.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, Dec. 7, 1835.—In the 10 fathom level west at Trevidge mine, the lode still continues large to the north and south parts, yielding good stores of tin ore. We expect in the course of this month, to communicate with the winze of which I have made mention in some of my former letters, and when this is done, we think there will be no difficulty in giving the stamps a full supply. The same level east is not without tin, though the ground is at present rather hard; and on comparing this (10 fathom) level with the adit level immediately over our present tin ground, the lode is so improved in quality, as to leave no doubt of its continuing to improve in the same ratio as we go downwards, and perhaps in a much greater degree. At Hayle Consols, the horse engine works admirably, and the shaft is being sunk satisfactorily. The masons are doing all in their power to get up the engine house; and taking into account the late wet weather, together with the shortness of the days, I see little to complain of. We have now overcome first difficulties at Bosworge mine; the fire was lighted on Saturday, and to-morrow Mr. W. Sims will set the engine to work. That we are got on this far is a great satisfaction to us; and I am now in a great degree relieved from the anxiety under which I have been labouring for several weeks past. We shall now go on sinking the water, and clearing the mine with all possible haste.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINES, Dec. 7, 1835.—The masons have not made that progress with the engine house this week as I could wish—this delay is in consequence of a bad road we have to bring the quarry stones to the mines, and which we are obliged to overlay with proper materials that the carts may pass. There is still a good course of ore on Mudge's lode, and the appearances on Anthony's lode are very promising. We shall communicate the adit with the engine shaft this week.

J. GAIRN.

FOREIGN MINES.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.—(Continued from p. 126.)—La Virgen shaft, the first intended for the Aviadero shaft, is now sunk below the level of the small shallow adit which for some time has been driving towards it from the river, and has now about 24 varas to reach the shaft. You are aware that it was intended to sink this shaft in advance of the adit, and by reaching the level thereof, to drive and facilitate its communication; the time has therefore now arrived to determine whether some machine shall be placed upon this shaft for drainage. It has scarcely yet any water, and we may probably be able to sink many fathoms more without inconvenience, but it is nevertheless certain, that if it be proposed to make it available for the Aviadero, by sinking to the level thereof, and driving in advance, some power for drainage must be obtained. The water of the river, which, as it includes that which flows from the old Biscaina adit, is a constant and considerable stream, even in the dry season, can be easily applied to a pressure engine, which we have always considered to be best for this place. The water can be taken up at Guerrero, and may be brought rather above the top of the shaft; and as it will be delivered at the little adit already mentioned, the depth of the column will be 55 varas. The depth whence the water has to be drawn, say from the level of the aviadero up to the same little adit, will be 50 varas. We have therefore calculated that the pole or piston of the engine should be 14 inches diameter, which we believe will be of sufficient power for any bucket required for the water below. The whole can be done without much expense, as we have spare pumps for the column here, and the captain, shears, and balance hob now idle at San Felipe, besides other spare things at the Biscaina, may also be made available. The sinking of the water in Moran, and the discovery of ores going below the adit in the western part of that mine, are circumstances which appear to recommend the speedy execution of this work. The lowering of the water can only have been produced by the Aviadero adit; it is therefore reasonable to expect that when it becomes more advanced, and long before it reaches Moran, such a progress may be made in the drainage of the mine, as may admit of the working of the high ground with advantage. I submit therefore all these matters for your consideration, that you may be the better able to determine whether the machinery shall be forwarded or not. If the shaft be not sunk, by which to accomplish some part of the adit in advance, a great delay will take place in the aviadero, which at the present state of driving will take three years to reach La Virgen shaft. There are therefore in favour of applying the plan of machinery, and sinking the shaft, the advantages of hastening the accomplishment of the lower part of the Aviadero adit, and the probability of the speedy drainage of the upper parts of Moran, San Felipe, Cabrera, and San Nicolas mines, and the bringing under command the high western ground of these mines, which certainly on the Moran lode now appears very promising. The results of late at both the haciendas appear satisfactory, as I have reason to believe that they extract nearly all the silver with rather a less loss of quicksilver than heretofore. The late very heavy rains, however, have proved unfavourable for the patio operations, by retarding the progress of the tortas, and causing a greater loss of quicksilver than usual. Since writing the above, I have received the accounts of the silver produce, the last of which is now on the road to Pacheca to be assayed.

Regla Fundicion..... 164 bars.
Do. Patio..... 7 1/2 " "
Saucha..... 19 " "

Produce of September month..... 37 bars.
Regla Fundicion, part of October..... 3 " "

Produce since the 26th inst. to be sent to Mexico to-morrow..... 40 bars. J. RULE.

Extract of Letter from Capt. Rule to the Directors.

Sept. 29, 1835.—Your minute No. 1, dated July 15, came to hand on the 21st inst., and on the same day, in compliance with your desire, I drew bills amounting to 6,000, which I remitted to Messrs. Holdsworth and Co. for negotiation, in order to pay off the loan of \$30,000. By a letter received yesterday from these gentlemen, I learn that the bills have been negotiated at 40 dollars, and have produced, after deducting commission, the sum of \$30,834, which is placed to the credit of the company, and that the loan of \$30,000, the only one contracted here, is paid, by which the company will be relieved from a considerable burthen from the 26th instant, the closing day of September month. Since I had the honour of writing you last, I have received a circular letter from the director of the Federal mint, stating that improved regulations are now adopted in that establishment, and that he engages to return the value of silver introduced for coinage in "30 dias utiles" (30 working days), paying, however, one-tenth the amount in copper money. On consultation with Messrs. Holdsworth and Co. on this subject, and finding that certain parties under the new regulations had received the amount in less time than was promised, we are of opinion that it is advisable to introduce for coinage at least a part, say half our silver, rather than submit to such a discount as we should suffer, should all our bars be offered for sale. It appearing from the scarcity of money, that on the sale of bars there would not only be a considerable discount, but that a credit for some time must also be given, in order to be enabled to avail ourselves of the advantages of coinage, and to obtain funds for immediate use for October month, for which from 15 to \$20,000 are required to be brought here next week, I have been under the necessity of drawing upon you for 30,000, in addition to the 6,000, for paying off the loan, by which means only we shall be furnished with the necessary funds for the moment, and relieved from the necessity of making any great sacrifices on the sale of silver; indeed, it appeared that I could not have paid off the loan for several weeks, if this had not been done.

Estimate of expenditure and returns for September month, comprising four weeks:—

Regla mines, including Aviadero adit and Acosta.....	\$14,110
Moran and Branch mines.....	320
Velasco stables and Regla road.....	510
English salaries.....	6,200
Hacienda.....	6,000
Regla Alimento.....	4,000
Parm Rent.....	300
General expenses.....	2,980
Charges on produce.....	5,150
Stores, &c.....	9,520

Returns—Regla hacienda 23 bars..... 49,290
Sanchez do..... 14 " "

37 bars, \$45,000
One year's rent Zimapan..... 1,700

.....46,700

Estimated loss for the month.....\$ 2,590

The probable loss for the quarter will therefore be \$ under:—

July.....\$7,111
August.....948
September.....2,590—\$10,649

I had hoped that some time since there would have been no loss upon this quarter, but in so large a concern it is difficult to foresee all the items of expense that may arise. I confess the returns are as much as I expected; the costs, however, are more, owing partly to there being more stores taken in than had been calculated upon, and more work put in hand at the mines, consisting of preparations of various kinds, for the new steam-whim, reservoirs for water, to prevent the evil suffered during the last dry season for want thereof; and I beg to assure you, however, that there is no useless expense incurred, and as it is necessary to bring the concern into an effective state, I conceive it may even be better in order to secure that object, to incur the necessary outlay, even should the costs exceed the returns for a short time, than by a relaxation of our efforts, or a false economy, still further retard the prosperity of the concern. With regard to the costs and returns for the next three months, it is really difficult, in the present state of the concern, to estimate what the result may be, especially as we have lately experienced so great a fluctuation in the value of the ores. Upon the whole, I am inclined to believe that the amount of the returns will not vary much from what it has been in the quarter just ended. And as to the costs, as it is necessary to carry on to completion, besides the underground works, reservoirs, mills, the new ore-yard, &c. at the Biscaina; the proposed new armatures at Regla; and to commence the repairs of San Antonio. I cannot but calculate that we must

submit during the next 6 months to a considerable outlay, and which is become necessary in order to realize our discoveries. I hope it may not much exceed the returns, but if it should do so, I trust that the progress which will be made in the works, and the consequent advance towards prosperity, will justify it, especially with the approaching prospect of being enabled again to work the Dolores bottoms, which we may expect to do at least, to a limited extent, some time within the next 6 months.

J. RULE.

BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY, Dec. 8, 1835.—In the following we have the honour to lay before you a view of the work done at the mine of Cata Branca, in the month of August. During this month we continued stopping the lode east of the engine shaft, and have reached with our first stope within a few feet of the bottom of the shaft—the lode has, at this depth, not yet altered its nature, and not only appears to be as rich as ever, but also the stamps, the best proof, yield again as well as they did before, when they could be supplied with the same stuff. We have extended the north-west end deep level 19 feet, the lode at the present end is a decomposed micaceous itacolumite, coloured red by peroxide of iron, intersected with numerous veins of quartz, and several samples taken therefrom have shown well—in the latter part of the month we have cut through a very rich vein; Olho, a sample of which yielded uncommonly rich, and at the end of the month we holed at the back of the level with an old working, quite unexpected, to meet at such a depth with any of the ancient workings—we are deeper with the bottom of our level, but how far the old mine extends it is impossible to say at present, an iron bar driven into the rubbish reached with 6 feet no end. Lode stuff has been broken in this month 23 cubic fathoms, or about 4084 tons. We have also completed the new stull in the great western excavation, and partly unladen Mr. Mornay's stull to cover the new one, and now the miners may work underneath it in the engine shaft, as well as at the stopes east and west of the Olho "mata me ombora," with perfect security—in the shaft has been fixed a new punch 18 feet long, worked by a lever, and strong enough to bear the striking of stones thrown against it by blasting. The lode in the deep adit end is in this month still harder than it was in the last—we have driven 7 feet only, and the lode stuff being too poor to pay stamping has been thrown away. We have further begun to clear the sink No. 9, from water and rubbish, but being obliged to put in a small stull to secure the men who fill the kibbles, we have not seen the bottom yet, except in the eastern part, where the lode is poor and small. In overtime we have cleaned the old upper rego, and finished a new one to conduct the water from the engine wheel to the flour mill; the masons have finished the new house for the negroes, and begun to enlarge the house of the married negroes, the carpenters have roofed in the said houses, and are still engaged with work belonging to the new engine pump; the smiths were employed with making pump and stamp work, and miners' tools.

The miners were engaged, viz:—

	Brazilians.	Englishmen.	Negroes.
In the north-west end deep level.....	6	.....	21
On the stopes.....	11	.....	14
In the deep adit.....	.....	3	6
In No. 9 sink.....	1	.....	.....
Pumping water.....	.....	.....	20
Tramming lode, stuff in the stamps.....	.....	.....	10

W. STEINBERGER.—S. HANFUR.

Dec. 8, 1835.—We inclose bill lading of the gold, per Swallow packet. You will, no doubt, long ere this have effected insurance. The packet has been detained from time to time, and is now fixed for the 27th inst. Amount of gold from the 16th to the 31st of August, 12 lbs. 4 oz. 11 dwts. 21 grs. *San Antonio, Sept. 4.*—The captain's report so fully details our mining proceedings, that I feel it almost unnecessary to touch thereon. Since my last the 20 negroes therein alluded to have reached me, and I am glad to say, are a very fine body of men. I have commenced removing the old stull between the Olhos major and minor, and hope very soon to have the whole range of ground from the north-west end of the deep level to the south-east end of the shallow adit clear for working. Much has been done at Cata Branca, yet much remains to be done before we can be termed in proper working order. The rainy season is fast coming on, and I am most anxious to be prepared fully for it. I am glad to say next week will complete the negroes' houses—the rafters, indeed the whole framing of the roof of the old buildings was found perfectly rotten—it has been removed, and I trust that their having dry lodging, besides adding to their comfort, will reduce the doctors list. Christmas will, I expect, see us fairly to rights. I hope, at all events I will strive hard, to have 4 sets of stamps at work by that time; I have no doubt of being able to keep them at work. The surface road has been completed as far as I intend for this season—this will reduce our overtime, and, once in order, our expenses will be considerably reduced. Mr. Toppe left this for Rio on the morning of the 20th ult. with 100 lbs. 14 dwts. 7 grains, troy of gold in dust and amalgam. The period of Mr. Steinberger's agreement having expired, I have discharged him from your employ, I beg to observe that this gentleman's conduct whilst under my orders has given me every satisfaction. W. COTESWORTH.

BOLANOS MINING COMPANY, Casa Nueva, 5th August, 1835.—During the past month we have not had in the mines of this district any thing new of importance. In Gallega, we have made a valuable extraction of ores, both as regards quantity and quality. The back of Buensuceso has been followed up with good returns; the vein exceeds two varas wide, and is composed of quartz with small branches of common ores; the hard ground and the heat which fell at this point, is the cause of the small progress made. The extraction has been 107 cargas, viz. 1/2 c. of 3rds; 2 1/2 c. of 4ths; and 104 c. of ordinarios. This working will be continued, and will shortly prove upon which of the two veins we are rising. In the rise of San Felipe, the vein is reduced to 2 varas wide, the foot wall having become more perpendicular, whilst the hanging wall continues with the same underlay. The hardness of the ground does not permit much advance; the vein is composed entirely of hard quartz with branches of metal like those of the preceding workings. From here were extracted 108 cs.; 6 of 3rds; 5 of 4ths; and 97 of ordinarios. The small vein to the south, known to be very rich in the level of Guadalupe, and which we are endeavouring to discover in San Martin by means of a cross cut, we have not yet found. I hope to cut into it soon, and in such good ores as have shewn themselves below. The end of San Felipe gave us 157 cargas of ore; 3 of 4ths; and the remainder of ordinarios. The ores continue, and the vein carries from 2 to 4 1/2 varas width, composed of hard quartz and ore in nests and branches; this working will likewise be continued. The winze of Guadalupe has now communicated with the level of San Andres, so that we have a good bed from Guadalupe to San Francisco, quite out of the old workings. The vein in the end of Guadalupe continues good, both in the quality of the ores and in size, being from 1 1/2 to 2 varas, and is composed of quartz, interspersed with good ores, greenstone, and iron pyrites. Sixty cargas of patio ores of an ordinary quality were taken out. It is to be observed, that white silver is met with in this end. During the first week of this month, we continued driving the end of La Cruz, but finding that the vein did not exceed 1 vara in width, and remaining without ore, the working was suspended, sinking in its stead a winze, to prove the vein at a greater depth; the vein immediately shewed better, and gave 1 carga of 4ths, and 18 of ordinarios. This winze will be carried down until meeting with the workings south of La Cruz, which will soon be completed. At the close of the third week of the month, the end north of La Cruz was communicated with old workings, from hence was extracted 107 cargas of ore; 1 of 4ths; and 106 of ordinarios. Between the workings of La Cruz and the said end, there is remaining a piece of ground sufficiently good, and is in course of work. We are here working by the carga and receiving good returns. Of the levels of Dolores and San Jose, I have little to say; the first will be continued as long as the ventilation is good, and the second until meeting the vein of San Diego.

Tied General.—I am sorry to have nothing favourable to report upon the state of this mine; the vein in the end of Santa Maria, west of the cross cut of Los Chocados, continues bad and unpromising, composed of small quantities of quartz, greenstone, and pyrites. The end begun on the bottom of San Antonio and the east is now stopped for want of ventilation; the vein, however, is very wide, but with little silver ore; the deepest bottoms we have not yet seen, nor can we do any thing there until the place is better ventilated. The cross cut, No. 3, at El Arco is not yet through the vein; what we have seen until now is very unpromising.

F. SCHUCHARDT.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—The advice received are far too valuable to be given to the public; for their contents we refer our readers who may be shareholders, to such extracts at the office of the Company as the Directors sanction being made for their perusal.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY, September 6, 1835.—Work from the 31st August to the 18th of September, 1835.

	lb. oz. dr. dwt.	lb. oz. dwt. gr.
From Aug. 31 to Sept. 8, 8 days 9 11 5 12	19 3 19 6	
From Sept. 9 to Sept. 18, 9 days 14 3 2 23	21 9 10 20	
Seventeen days	24 2 8 11	41 1 10 4
From July 1 to Sept. 18	231 4 2 9	231 4 2 9

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 24.—I annex copy of what I had the honour of writing to you on the 16th inst. per Medusa. In consequence of my application to Mr. Fox, your business was again brought before the Assembly a few days ago by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was referred to the Committee of Finance. I saw Mr. Fox yesterday, who told me that the Minister's letter to him, in acknowledgement of his application, was conceived in terms very favourable to our pretensions, but I fear this will have but little effect on the Assembly.—The packet is put off till the 27th inst.

GEORGE NAVELON.

Gongo Mine, Aug. 29.—Since our report of the 19th inst. our gold produce for the washing house has been from the back of the 14 fathom level west of Goldsmith, and from the bottom of the 34 fathom level east of Lyon's shaft. The stuff from these places, and from the back of the 21 fathom level at Aveline's shaft, answers well at the stamps. The side level in the 34 fm. between Gibson's and Bayley's shaft is holed, and in a few days will be completed. We have hitherto had very good speed in the new cross cut in the 48 fathom level, the ground is still pretty firm, and not very wet; we have only between 4 and 5 fathoms to drive to hole it to Skerrett's shaft, and from its present appearance we expect to complete it next month. The cross cut in the 21 fathom level at Aveline's shaft is holed to the north level, which we have again retained driving west. We are at present opening and repairing the 7 fathom level, both east and west of Share's shaft, in order to bring away the stuff for the stamps, which has been long since broken, and left on the old workings. We are continuing to drive the 27 fathom level east and west of Stokes, and the 14 fathom level west of Williams's shaft; the ground in these ends is poor. On account of some of our miners being sick we have not been able to do but little on the 21 fm. end west of Williams's shaft. We have returned working on the north cross cut on the 41 fm. level, east of Bayley's shaft, to prove the Jacotinga in that part. In consequence of the dam at the Preza Grande (large tank) being out of repair, so much so as not able to hold much water, we have at present five English and nine black men employed in repairing it, and expect to complete it next week.

W. TREGONING.—N. HARRIS.—W. COLLINS.—W. BRAY.

Catta Preta, Aug. 29, 1835.—In consequence of directions from the Board, I set forward on the 13th instant, in company with Capt. Bray, to examine the estates of Catta Preta and Antonio Pereira. The mundie and spar lode in Catta Preta is to be seen for nearly two miles in length, running nearly north and south, underlie west about 3 feet per fathom, and varying in thickness from 1 to 4 feet; it is a spar lode, and branches of mundie, not having any regular vein of mundie. The deepest bottoms are a great number of fathoms above the level of the valley, where an adit can be brought in when wanted at a short distance; we suppose 6 men would break sufficient stuff on the lode to supply a 9-head stamp, and after working some short time we might expect it to come better, as the places now in sight are all refuse ones. There is a side lode running through the garden to the south west of the house which has a branch of mundie in it about one foot big. Capt. Bray says one of the samples was taken from these; the other we do not know where it was taken from. This place might be worked at a trifling expense, and the stuff put to the stamps; there is a sufficient quantity of stuff lying in heaps near the house from this and the other lode to supply these stamps for 6 months, and could be put into the stamps at a very trifling expense, having an axletree and frames complete, and out of use. We would recommend them to be put up at Catta Preta. James Woolcock and one of our best miners, with a few native labourers, we suppose, would put it up in about 6 weeks; and the same miner could attend on two or three labourers to work away a piece of ground south west, about half a mile from the house, on the great soft lode, to prove it in that place, which bears a good report amongst the people of the neighbourhood. Respecting the old bottoms in the great soft lode, there has nothing been done since my first report in 1825, and I have no remarks to make on that part of the report. With regard to timber we suppose this estate is as large as Gongo, and abounds in woods of fine timber sufficient to supply a large mine for a great number of years. With reference to the water that is running at the foot of Catta Preta mountains that has not been borne to the estate for the last six or seven years, in consequence of a rim of launders having been carried away. We are about to agree with Wm. Usher, who lives in Catta Preta House, to replace launders there again, and repair the lect when wanting, which will cost about \$60. As to the house of Catta Preta it is still firm, with the exception of some slight repairs, say \$20 or 30. With regard to the mines of Antonio Pereira, the work done there since I first visited that place, in 1825, are all broken in and full to the surface. If you intend to work this mine we would recommend a shaft to be sunk in front of the house, where the former owners say so much riches have been seen. Our opinion is, it would be advisable to put in a 36 feet wheel to drain the mine and work stamps; also one captain, one clerk, a smith, carpenter, and 12 miners, with a few native labourers, would be sufficient to prove this place, say from 12 to 18 months. As to the woods on this estate, it is but small, but sufficient for charcoal, &c., but not for working an extensive mine. Timber can be got at 3 or 4 miles distant. As to the water there is sufficient quantity belonging to the estate to drive the proposed wheel. As to the houses, the large one is in pretty good condition. The out-houses are in a tottering state. We have the honour, &c.

WM. TREGONING. W. BRAY.

MISCELLANEA.

Substitute for Steam.—Mr. Galt has addressed a letter to the *Greenock Advertiser*, on the subject of his discovery, in which he deprecates comments on that part of his discovery which he considers "best in the first instance to communicate." Mr. Galt thinks the discovery the most important that has been made in hydrostatic science, and an immeasurable means of application. "I will develop it," says Mr. Galt, "so that every one may as easily try it as boil a kettle, for, like all truths, it is very plain, and rests on a law of nature as simple as attraction. It is, indeed, a seeming cause of, and may be essential to, it. I only beg a short time's indulgence till I have collected my evidence together."

Mine Accidents.—A most distressing and fatal accident occurred at the St. Ginnis Mines, near Camelford, on Friday last. As Capt. John Grose was ascending the shaft, after inspecting the workings below, he slipped from the ladder, and falling to the bottom, his death was instantaneous. He was a truly generous and kind-hearted man, and highly respected by all who knew him—he has left a widow and six children to deplore their irreparable loss.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

[We have here another melancholy illustration of the importance of attention being directed to the mode at present adopted in ascending and descending shafts, and while our columns are open to suggestions, we have to direct attention to the rewards offered by the Polytechnic Society of Cornwall.]

Boiler Explosions.—A few days since, at the Binner Downs Mine, in the parish of Crowan, the boiler burst at one of the engines with a terrific explosion, shattering every thing that came in its way into atoms, and carrying the fragments to a fearful distance. Fortunately there was no person on the boiler at the time; had there been, their destruction must have been inevitable. There were, however, several persons in the engine-house, 9 of whom were more or less injured, some of them severely; but we are happy to learn that the sufferers are all doing well. At a time like the present, when in consequence of the late heavy rains, the water is so plentiful in many mines as to call forth the utmost power of their machinery, every possible precaution should be taken to prevent accidents of the above kind, which are too frequently attended with lamentable loss of life. We could name a steam engine now running 16 or 17 strokes a minute and they contemplate running 20, and, perhaps, there are many others similarly circumstanced.

